Chemical Engineers Discuss Postwar—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 21 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — November 22, 1943

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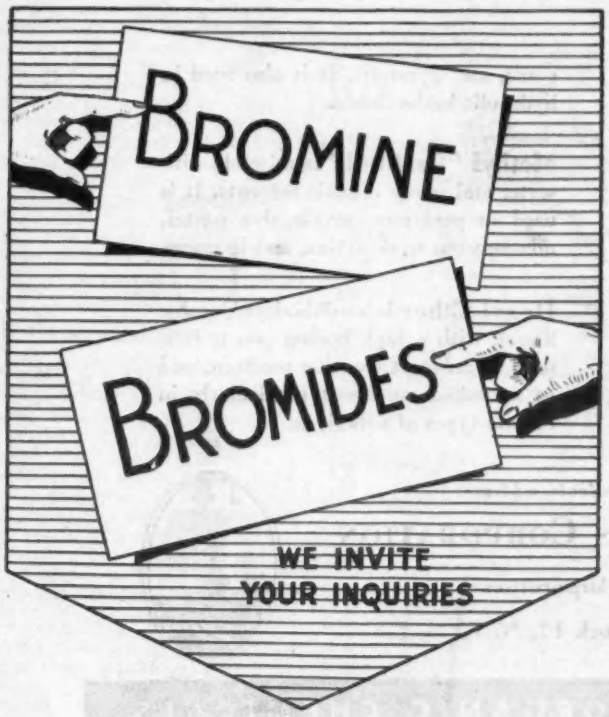

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OPD—11-22-1943 2

These Chemicals

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				In Water	Water In	
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Diethyl "Cellosolve"	$C_2H_5OC_2H_4OC_2H_5$	121.4	9.4	21.0	3.4	95
n-Hexanol	$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_2OH$	157.2	0.7	0.58	7.2	165
Methyl "Carbitol"	$CH_3OC_2H_4OC_2H_4OH$	194.2	0.2	Complete	Complete	200
Hexyl Ether	$C_6H_{13}OC_6H_{13}$	226.2	0.07	<0.01	0.12	170

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 21 | November 22, 1943 | Volume 144

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Sulfa Drug Selling Probed by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation of over-the-counter sales of sulfa drugs by druggists throughout the country has been launched by the Food and Drug Administration, George P. Larrick, chief inspector for the agency, stated November 16, as a result of numerous complaints to FDA from army and navy medical authorities.

Although it is not permissible for druggists to sell sulphanilamide, sulphapyridin, or sulphathiazole except on prescription, the military has reported to the agency that many service men are finding it possible to obtain supplies of these drugs and are using them in attempting to cure venereal infections.

Not having a medical knowledge of the proper treatment of such infections with the sulfa drugs, the men naturally are cautious in the amounts used and this, it has been found, has resulted in the men becoming "drug fast." Consequently the men do not respond to the proper treatments when they eventually find that they must consult a doctor, or when they are given normal doses of sulfa drugs for correction of some other ailment.

The investigation being made by

—*Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

OPA Fines Are Not Income Tax Deductions

OPD Washington Bureau

Amounts paid in satisfaction of judgments obtained in suits brought by the Price Administrator under section 205(e) of the emergency price control act for violations of OPA regulations and orders are not deductable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced in I. T. 3627.

The bureau said that such payments, including also those made in compromise of pending or contemplated litigation, are in the nature of penalties for law violation even though the action is a civil one, and on this ground such amounts cannot be considered deductable items.

Actions brought by consumers are considered remedial in nature, it was

—*Continued on page 43*

—O-P-D—

Drug Law Violating Need Not Be Knowingly

OPD Washington Bureau

A court decision which Food and Drug Administration officials believe has added considerable strength to their enforcement authority under the food, drug and cosmetic act with respect to the responsibility of company officials and officers for the quality of their product moving in interstate commerce was handed down recently by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, FDA officials said November 18.

The case involved a shipment of thirty-five cases of spoiled eggs in interstate commerce by Babery Mart, egg distributing concern, Newark, N. J. Convicted by the district court of violating the act, Samuel Greenbaum, president of the concern, was fined $300 and ordered imprisoned for three months. The concern was fined $500. Mr. Greenbaum sought to have the conviction set aside by the circuit court on the ground that he did not know that the product was spoiled, but the court held that this was not a sufficient excuse and that a person can be held criminally liable under the law whether he had guilty knowledge or not.

While the case dealt only with a food product, FDA officials said that they regard the decision to be broad enough to apply to interstate shipments of any product covered by the food, drug, and cosmetic act.

Sugar Research Director

© Bachrach

Dr. Robert C. Hockett has been named scientific director of the Sugar Research Foundation, a fact-finding group organized by the sugar industry. Prior to his joining the foundation, Dr. Hockett was associate professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Output to Be Adequate by July, 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

Supplies of penicillin are expected by officials of the War Production Board to be adequate by next July to meet all pressing civilian demands for the new drug, it was stated November 17. By next February, it was added, production will be at a rate sufficient to meet all Army and Navy demands.

About nineteen companies are now manufacturing or soon will be manufacturing penicillin under an integrated program of the WPB of making equipment available, carrying probably the highest priority ratings of any drug manufacturing equipment, to manufacturers with the raw materials from which the drug is made.

Representative George H. Mahon of Texas told the house November 15 that the official information supplied him is that up to November 1 of this year the drug has been used in 794 civilian cases with "amazingly effective" results. About 25 percent of the drug which has been produced in re-

—*Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

Pfizer to Use New Penicillin Process

The new high vacuum diffusion process developed by National Research Corporation of Boston for speeding the production of penicillin, urgently needed by the Army and Navy, will be used by Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, New York, to step up its output. A contract has been signed with National Research Corporation for the installation of machinery used in the process, and work on the project will begin immediately. It is expected that the unit will be in operation by February 1.

The high vacuum process cuts the 20-40 hour cycle now considered necessary for drying penicillin to six

—*Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

British Chemical Makers Headed by Isherwood

Percy C. C. Isherwood, Ph.D., O.B.E., F.I.C., chairman and chief managing director of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, and president of W. J. Bush & Co., New York, has been appointed chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers.

Chemical Engineers Discuss Postwar Plans and Problems

Discussion of many new processes playing a prominent part in the national war effort, together with a review of the manpower situation and consideration of postwar plans and problems, featured the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15 and 16.

H. W. Prentis, jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., and formerly president of the National Association of Manufacturers discussed some economic aspects of postwar planning, in which, in part, he said:—

Now, if 8,000,000 more jobs are to be provided in a free postwar America, those jobs can be supplied in only one way, which works out like this:—Some enterpriser decides to start, say, a manufacturing business. He invests capital in plant, equipment and raw materials. He gives a few workmen jobs. People buy his product and he makes a profit. He then invests some of this profit in his plant so as to improve his product and his method of making it. More people buy the product. The enterpriser has more jobs to offer in his factory. The process goes on. He invests more capital in more and better machines to get volume production. This enables him to lower his selling price. More and more people buy, and more and more jobs are created.

A simple enough procedure, but that is the actual process that has created the gainful jobs that tens of millions of people in America enjoy today. But see what has happened in the last few years. Recent Department of Commerce figures reveal that beginning in 1937, the rate of "business births" started to decline and that by the end of 1941 we were actually back to within 30,000 of the number of new enterprises that came into being in the year 1900; and that during 1941 the sharply declining business birthrate curve overtook and dropped below the curve of business mortalities. So that even before Pearl Harbor the country's total "business population" was declining.

New Capital

The amount of new capital invested, as revealed by sales of new capital issues, is another indication of the trend of the spirit of enterprise—the willingness to take risks in new ventures on which the creation of new jobs depends. The average annual amount of new capital issues in the seven years from 1926 to 1932 inclusive was $3,500,000,000.

The average annual amount of new capital issues in the seven years from 1933 to 1939 inclusive was $629,000,000, a decline of 82 percent. Private construction for the seven years from 1926 to 1932 averaged $6,410,000,000 as against

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Perkin Medal Awarded To Gaston F. DuBois

Gaston F. DuBois, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected by the American Section of the Society of

Gaston F. DuBois

Chemical Industry to receive the Perkin Medal in recognition of his outstanding work in applied chemistry. Presentation of the medal will be made at a dinner meeting of the Society at Hotel Commodore in this city, January 7.

Born in Switzerland in 1880, Mr. DuBois was graduated as a chemical

—*Continued on page 31*

—O-P-D—

APC Chemical Patents Abstracts Available

The chemical patents and patent applications vested by the Alien Property Custodian have been abstracted by the Chicago Section, American Chemical Society, and are now being indexed by a committee of the Science and Technology Group, Special Libraries Association. Beginning in January, 1944, these abstracts will be published in thirty-one classified, indexed pamphlets, to be followed by a master index and a supplement of new abstracts.

The prices, if demand is adequate to justify them, will be $1 for any

—*Continued on page 30*

—O-P-D—

Chemical Show To Open December 6

The nineteenth exposition of chemical industries will be held in Madison Square Garden, December 6 to 11. The exposition will open at 2 p.m. and will be held daily from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. It closes December 11 at 6 p.m.

The exhibit comprises the production of chemicals, the entire range of chemical processing and the use of chemicals in mechanical processing. It serves a large group of process industries which apply chemical science and chemical engineering in changing material in the course of manufacture. The emphasis is on materials, methods and machinery.

S.O.C.M.A. Annual Meeting December 2

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its thirty-second annual meeting in the Biltmore hotel, this city, December 2.

The board meeting will be held at 4:30 p.m., and the executive business meeting is scheduled for 5 p.m., at which annual reports will be read and the officers and board will be elected for the ensuing year.

The social hour will start at 6 p.m., followed by a dinner at 7 p.m., at which the guest speaker will be William J. Orchard, president of Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc., Belleville, N. J. Reservations are in charge of Charles Mac, secretary of the association, 260 West Broadway, this city.

—O-P-D—

Mining Engineers Elect C.A. Fulton President

Chester Alan Fulton, president of the Southern Phosphate Corporation, Baltimore, has been elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. John L. Christie, of Handy & Harmon, and J. Robert Van Pelt, jr., director of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, were named vice-presidents for the 1944 terms.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 19, 1943	Nov. 12, 1943	Nov. 20, 1942
137.7	137.7	138.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Prices were advanced on oils of sweet almond, anise, calamus, capsicum, cedarwood, hemlock, mace, nutmeg, pineneedle, Spanish rosemary, sandalwood, sassafras, spruce, and sweet birch, sweetpotato starch, B, D, K, M, WG, and WW gum rosins, imported casein, black cohosh, clovertops, saffron, rossed wild-cherry bark, grains of paradise, Indian nigerseed, oregano, dwarf rapeseed, and California sunflower-seed.

Prices were reduced on aconite, borage, belladonna leaves, buckthorn, cassia fistula, Hungarian chamomile, kola nuts, linden flowers with leaves, bitter and sweet orange peel, poppy flowers, peppermint leaves, Portuguese rosemary, sloe berries, rhatany, powdered orris, Indian celery seed, Zanzibar cloves, alphapinene, gum turpentine, and E, F, G, H, I and N gum rosins.

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Thies Heads Goodyear Plastics, Chemicals Sales

Herman R. Thies, former assistant manager of the research laboratory, has been made manager of the Good-

Herman R. Thies

year Tire & Rubber Company's newly-organized plastics and chemical sales division in Akron. Robert D. Vickers, research and sales engineer from the company's laboratory staff;

—Continued on page 32

—O-P-D—

Vitamin A Price Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

A formal advisory committee for the vitamin A industry has been appointed to confer with the Office of Price Administration regarding pricing and distribution problems, OPA announced November 19.

A meeting was held in Chicago November 18, when the provisions of a proposed amendment to the regulation covering vitamin A oils were discussed with OPA representatives. Bayard Taylor, OPA regional price executive in Chicago, presided. Joseph D. Coppock, price executive, Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch, and E. W. Ranson and J. W. Reid, of the Washington office, also attended.

The advisory panel is an outgrowth of numerous conferences between representatives of OPA and all branches of the vitamin A industry. All interested groups are represented on the committee, including fishermen, producers on the east and west coasts and Florida, and vitamin A concentrators.

Metallic Sodium Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Metallic sodium was placed under allocation by the War Production Board. Steps have been taken to provide new sodium production by improvements to present facilities. But even when these are completed, the output will not be sufficient for all civilian purposes, after military requirements have been met. Allocation will be operated through the customary forms—WPB-2945 and WPB-2946.

Orders of 100 pounds or less in any calendar month are exempt from allocation. Any dealer or consumer may accept delivery for a total of not more than 100 pounds from all suppliers in any month. No authorization is necessary for a dealer to resell or for a consumer to use metallic sodium thus acquired.

Consumers and dealers who wish to accept delivery of metallic sodium for more than 100 pounds a month must file application with the Chemicals Division, War Production Board, for authorization on or before the 10th of the month before the month in which delivery is requested.

—O-P-D—

CMP Regulation No. 1 Clarified by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions of CMP regulation No. 1, which prohibit controlled materials producers from accepting other than (1) authorized controlled materials orders, (2) sample orders, or (3) orders which they are specifically directed to accept by the War Production Board, do not prevent such producers from accepting pieces of paper upon which purchase orders are written, although the orders are not authorized, the War Production Board has announced.

However, persons are urged not to place orders for controlled materials unless they are authorized orders under one of the three permissible classifications, although WPB recognizes that in some instances consumers of controlled materials will find it necessary to place such orders in advance of being able to validate them.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Laundry Supplies:—Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, North Little Rock, Ark., invitation 44-94, opening November 23.

Paints:—Supplies, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-1518, opening November 16.

Powder, Scouring:—127,004 pounds, various deliveries, as required during the period January 1 to June 30, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 55-8, opening December 6.

Salt, Rock:—60,000 pounds of granular, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Bath, N. Y., invitation 44-92, opening November 23.

Soap, Chip:—1,080 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; invitation 44-81, opening November 22.

Soap, Laundry:—300 pounds in bars, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; invitation 44-81, opening November 22.

Soap, Laundry:—200 pounds of powder, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; invitation 44-81, opening November 22.

Soap, Laundry:—5,000,000 pounds of blue streaked or blue mottled, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Fats and Oils Branch, Washington (25); annuoncement FSC-1739, opening November 23.

—O-P-D—

London Drug Prices Revised

London, Nov. 19, 1943

Revised prices in London of drug items obtained on lend-lease from the United States, in original containers, were cabled as follows:—Aminopyrine, 27s6d; antipyrine, 18s; pepsin, 53s; potassium guaiacolsulphonate, 12s; ethyl carbamate, 8s6d.

In the issue of November 8, vanillin in London was incorrectly quoted at 21s3d per hundredweight. This should have read per pound.

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Sulphuric Acid Study Launched by WPB

Faced with demands from agriculture for the greatest amount of superphosphate ever needed for the production of food crops next year, the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board has set machinery in motion for an overall review of problems facing producing and distribution

Thomas S. Nichols

of sulphuric acid by private producers and the military.

Efforts of the various units in the division concerned with the superphosphate production problem have all been coordinated in a new group, known as the sulphuric acid committee, under the chairmanship of Thomas S. Nichols, special consultant of the Chemicals Division on inorganic chemicals. At the same time, notice has been sent to members of the inorganic acids Industry Advisory Committee to meet here November 23 for a discussion of the acid and superphosphate problem. A task committee of four members within this group has been appointed to carry on the work.

War Food Administration superphosphate requirements for 1944 have been increased 40 percent over the production for the current crop year to some 8,000,000 tons, and it is expected that in 1945 production may have to be increased still further to around 9,000,000 tons.

WPB officials said that there are ample acidulation facilities to absorb all the spent acids of ordnance plants and to fill the WFA superphosphate requirements. This has meant, however, the building of some new superphosphate plants, the exact number not being disclosed. It was stated that, while it was proposed at one time that production of superphosphate be undertaken at ordnance plants, this has been rejected and production will be carried on by private producers.

Although M-257 permits the allocation of sulphuric acid at any time the chemicals division believes such a step to be necessary, the division as yet has not exercised this authority. It is, however, planned to start allocations December 1 of sulphuric acid in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific coast area because of a difficult transportation problem there. Whether the rest of the country will have to be placed under allocation is something for later decision.

Members of the sulphuric acid committee composed to direct the coordinated efforts of the division on the problem include, besides Mr. Nichols, the following:—Page B. Blakemore, responsible for production; Dale C. Keiffer, responsible for superphosphate production and fulfilling the WFA program; J. Newton Hall, responsible for transportation; Edward C. Kent, responsible for construction and maintenance of facilities, and H. W. Clark, responsible for statistical information.

The task committee of the inorganic acids industry advisory committee appointed to work with the Nichols committee consists of Mark Bradley, of the General Chemical Company; C. F. Garesche, manager for the National Lead Company; William M. Rand, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and John E. Sanford, vice-president of Armour & Co.

Coaltar Ceilings Set For Fifty-six Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has announced a cents-per-gallon ceiling for fifty-six additional plants producing and selling coaltar, in amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 447. The individual plant ceilings, ranging from 3¼ to 7 cents per gallon f.o.b. producer's plant, reflect each plant's highest March, 1942, price for bulk sales. OPA set specific ceilings on August 20, 1943, for a majority of the industry's plants on the same individual basis. This action provides prices for those plants which were not listed in the original action and which have since applied for authorization of maximum prices.

To correct certain misinterpretations of producers with reference to

—Continue on page 35

—O-P-D—

Tallow, Grease Inventory Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Users of tallow and grease will be permitted to maintain a sixty-day supply after November 20 as a result of increased production of these products, it was announced November 18 by the War Food Administration.

Food distribution order No. 67 has limited these inventories, along with those of fatty acids derived from tallow and grease, to a forty-five day supply since August 1. Control of the fatty acid inventories, now included in FDO 87, has been removed from FDO 67.

An amendment to FDO 67 also permits use of tallow and grease from the limited inventories without authorization by the Food Distribution Administration. It is still necessary, however, for all industrial users (except soap manufacturers) to obtain authorization for delivery of these fats by applying on FDA form 478 to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Mixed Fertilizers Ceiling Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

In simplification of its fertilizer price regulation, the Office of Price Administration has set dollars-and-cents maximum prices for every grade of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash whose manufacture and sale is permitted by the War Food Administration.

At the same time, through its action, OPA wiped out inequalities between various grades and between various sellers of fertilizers. These resulted from the previous method of "freezing" the individual prices of each seller according to those he charged during a base period.

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Discounts Must Be Continued

OPD Washington Bureau

Sellers of linseed oil who have customarily allowed discoun s for prompt payment must continue this practice, the Office of Price Administration has ruled in amendment No. 9 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 53.

The ruling was made after numerous buyers of linseed oil complained that many sellers have discontinued giving the discounts and that this had the effect of an increase in the cost of the oil by that amount. Previously, the linseed oil maximum price regulation contained no provision requiring sellers to continue the practice.

—O-P-D—

Fibre Container Order Interpreted

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued an interpretation of Limitation Order L-317 covering fibre shipping containers. The interpretation deals with the status of containers which have been rejected through course of manufacture or upon delivery because of error in sizes, printing, etc. The WPB holds that such containers are "new containers" and subject to the restrictions in the order, until they have been used for the packing of a product.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Postwar planning from the purely personal and individualistic viewpoint is becoming the dominant thought in the minds of many men from industry now in the government war agencies. In the past few months Washington has been witnessing a virtual exodus of these men from the city to return to their former private connections or to launch out into new fields.

From all appearances it would seem that these men think that the war has been won and that it is now just a question of time, measurable in months, when the European phase of hostilities ends. Their departing statements are all of the same theme:—"The job of converting and gearing industry to war needs has been completed, and from now on it is just a matter of handling details, which any government clerk can perform; therefore my services are no longer required."

Others in the government, though also optimistically inclined with respect to a reasonably early termination of the war, are nevertheless concerned by this state of affairs. They believe that industry is making a mistake in calling its men back, because reconversion is going to be equal to the task of putting industry on a war footing. By draining the government of the industrial men, industry will find that postwar planning is dominated by reform programs put into operation by persons also interested in a future—that of self-perpetuation of their jobs in the government service.

Whose Are the Spoils

The question of what to do with the enemy assets seized by the Alien Property Custodian and how to protect American citizens from losses of their assets in enemy territory is engaging official attention. APC has seized over 150,000 items of enemy property, valued at more than $7,000,000,000, and plans some day to begin selling these properties to the highest bidders.

There is as yet, however, no settled policy on the disposition of the proceeds from such sales. In the last war the money obtained from property sold was given back to the enemy. President Roosevelt has said that the patents seized in this war shall not be turned back, but has said nothing about disposition of the funds from the sale of these patents.

Representative Bertram W. Gearhart of California has started the ball rolling by introducing a bill to apply the funds in satisfaction of court-established claims of American citizens against the enemy. In other words, American citizens shall receive the first consideration and the claims of enemy nationals should be met by their own government. Secretary Hull agrees with Mr. Gearhart on this policy—if he still holds to the arguments he made as a member of the house when this matter came up at the close of the last war.

Army Oil Fight

The War Department's ambitious oil program in northern Canada, which for brevity is called the Canol project, is being given a thorough going-over by the Truman committee. And if advance reports are an indication of the committee's thoughts, the department is in for a severe congressional tonguelashing for wasting public funds.

Insofar as the department is concerned the project is still a military secret but enough has appeared in foreign publications, chiefly Canadian, to cause the committee to give it more than a cursory examination. The project is costing the government $130,000,000 for drilling, laying a pipeline across unexplored parts of Canada, construction of a refinery, and erecting numerous other facilities. In return the army will get the insignificant amount of 3,000 barrels of oil a day, with no claim whatever by the United States after the war for the oil discovered.

All of the oil experts in the government, except those in the army, have opposed the project from the time they learned of it—which wasn't until after the army had already started with it and it was too late to stop. Although the Standard Oil Company of California is handling it for the army on the basis of cost plus $1, it makes no secret of its feelings that the results will not justify the expense.

Too Little Costs Too Much

Secretary Ickes's bill for settling the coal controversy has now come to light. He wants it to be paid out of the pockets of the public in the form of increased cost for every ton of anthracite burned in the home this Winter and every ton of bituminous consumed in the war plants. He has made it known that he is dissatisfied with the price increases proposed by OPA and wants them enlarged.

In one respect Mr. Ickes is being consistent. He is no less willing to scrap the price-stabilization policy in connection with coal than he was in regard to oil when, not long ago, he tried to raise the price of oil 25 cents a barrel. Economic Stabilizer Vinson had to step into the fight to hold the line in that instance, and the betting is that he will have to do it again on coal.

To cap it all, however, it now appears that the increased production of coal under the extended workweek will amount to only 40,000,000 tons a year—half the amount assumed by WLB when it begrudgingly approved the Ickes-Lewis agreement. That amount will not even equal the quantity of coal lost in the Summer and Fall from the slowdowns and work stoppages.

How Much Whisky

The senate has appropriated $10,000 for what its sponsors call a "full-fledged" investigation of the liquor drought. The probe is to be made by a select five-man group out of the senate judiciary committee and is to get underway immediately.

There seems to be no question that the cause of the shortage of drinkable whisky is curtailed deliveries by distillers. But, whether the distillers by so doing are acting in the public interest is something else again. They say they are performing a public service by trying to stretch out supplies as long as possible so that there will be some left for blending purposes when the industry can start producing again. Otherwise the consumers are going to suffer the same agonies of the several years immediately following the repeal of prohibition.

Retailers charge, however, that distillers are hoarding supplies so that they can gouge the public after the lid is taken off prices at the end of the war. Some in the senate are inclined to agree with this contention and think the action of the distillers is an invitation to the bootleggers to resume operations. The committee will try to get the facts—maybe find out what relation there is between talk of whisky shortages and the payment of distillers' dividends in whisky.

More Sugar Not Enough

OPA has no present intention of taking sugar out of rationing, in spite of the fact that supplies appear to be more adequate—many eating places no longer seem to be restricting the per-patron quota.

The position of OPA is that, while the present outlook is good, the supply is definitely inadequate to meet demands if restrictions were lifted entirely.

In Capable Hands

Business seems to be pleased with the appointment of Bernard Baruch to coordinate government war and postwar planning policies that are in almost constant need for adjustment. His experience twenty-five years ago as chairman of the War Industries Board, plus his constant devotion to the public good in the years since, gives him an advantage few others enjoy. His job will be gigantic, but the

—Continued on page 35

Drugs, Cosmetics Order Clarified

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has issued the following interpretations of certain types of sales of packaged drugs and packaged cosmetics under maximum price regulations Nos. 392 and 393:—

Packaged drugs:—Exempt sale—Sales of packaged drugs by a registered pharmacist on prescription, or by a physician or other authorized practitioner to his patients, are exempt from the regulation, sections 3(a) (1) and (2). The manufacturer or reseller from whom the packaged drugs are purchased by the registered pharmacist or physician, are not within the exemption.

Combination sale:—Where a seller customarily sold two items of "packaged drugs" separately, it is permissible to sell both items as one unit at a price equivalent to the sum of the maximum prices for the items. However, each item must also be offered for sale separately.

Packaged cosmetic sold under buyer's brand name:—A company purchases cases and lipsticks from other manufacturers, assembles and packages them and then sells them under his customer's special brand name. The company does not qualify as a manufacturer within the meaning of section 1(a) (4). Sales by the company are covered by regulation No. 282 (certain private formula pharmaceutical, proprietary drug and cosmetic products) as sales of "private formula products."

—O-P-D—

WPB Cosmetics Chief Quits for E. Arden Post

OPD Washington Bureau

C. A. Willard, deputy chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemicals Division, War Production Board, has resigned to become comptroller of Elizabeth Arden, cosmetic manufacturing concern, New York. His resignation takes effect December 1.

Mr. Willard has been with the government since December 12, 1941, shortly after the organization of the Health Supplies Branch of the old Office of Production Management. When the branch was split up Mr. Willard became chief of the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch and became deputy chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Section when, in the reorganization of the WPB, the drugs and cosmetics branches were consolidated into a single section.

E. B. Tysal, who has been chief of the cosmetics unit for the past year, will carry on the work of Mr. Willard.

—O-P-D—

Retail Drug Price Markup Studied by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the Office of Price Administration have scheduled a meeting for November 22 with a subcommittee for chain and independent retail druggists of an informal retail council, composed of a number of the country's leading retailers, for a discussion of a simplified, single price regulation for retail stores.

Heading the subcommittee group are J. Otto Kohl, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and F. J. Gallaher, president of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores. They will meet with Byres H. Gitchell, head of the Retail Distribution Branch of the OPA Consumer Goods Price Division and with Regan P. Connally, director of the division.

Problems discussed at the conferences and to be taken up with the subcommittee on the chain and independent retail druggists, relate in the

—Continued on page 46

—O-P-D—

Wooden Container Order Is Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Limitation Order L-232 covering the use of wooden shipping containers has been amended. Under the terms of the amendment, products which are forbidden to be shipped in wooden shipping containers under the order may be shipped in such containers if already packed and ready for shipment October 25, 1943, but only for a period of sixty days thereafter. Further amendment places quotas on products which may be packed in wooden shipping containers on a quarterly rather than a yearly basis.

In your post-war planning don't overlook the properties of

CH_3NO_2 NITROMETHANE

Nitromethane, the simplest member in the Nitroparaffin series, is a powerful solvent for many diverse types of materials. Furthermore, in some specialized applications Nitromethane is a highly selective solvent. For example, it is one of the best solvents for separating aromatic and paraffinic hydrocarbons, and this property suggests uses in numerous purification and extraction processes.

The high solvent power of Nitromethane makes it useful in preparing coating solutions of the cellulose esters, vinyl resins, and synthetic rubbers of the Hycar type. Zein coating solutions have reduced tendencies to blush or gel when properly formulated with Nitromethane. For such applications its mild, non-persistent odor is a definite advantage. Nitromethane can also be used as a heat sensitizer for rubber latices.

Since today's production of Nitromethane is limited and since it is largely needed for essential war uses, full utilization of its unique properties cannot now be realized. However, small amounts are available for experimental use and samples will gladly be furnished on request.

Properties of Nitromethane

Molecular Weight	61.04
Specific Gravity at $\frac{20°}{20°}$C	1.139
Pounds per U.S. Gallon at 20°C	9.48
Melting Point, °C	−29
Boiling Point, °C	101.2
Flash Point, °F (Tag open cup)	112
Vapor Pressure, mm at 20°C	27.8
Surface Tension, dynes per cm at 20°C	37.0
Refractive Index at 20°C	1.3818
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4
Rate of Evaporation, by wt. (n-Butyl Acetate=100)	180
Solubility at 20°C	
ml Solvent in 100 ml Water	9.5
ml Water in 100 ml Solvent	2.2

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS *Corporation*

17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Rotenone Content For Insecticides Raised

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of rotenone insecticides are being permitted by the War Production Board to increase the rotenone content of commercial size packages for next year's season above the amount allowed in insecticides made available this year, it was learned November 18.

Under the terms of a directive just sent to the industry the rotenone content of finished dusts packed in containers holding more than five pounds for use as dusts on the permitted commercial crops may be increased to three-fourths of one percent. In the case of dusts for control of the European corn borer, the rotenone content may be increased to one percent.

The directive which controlled the rotenone content of insecticides this year limited the amount for all purposes to one-half of one percent. In the small size packages, those of five pounds or less in the form of dust of one pint or less in the form of liquid, the rotenone content is still being limited to one-half of one percent, but there are no longer any restrictions on its use on food crops, nor are purchasers required to certify intended use.

In the directive on the commercial size packages, the WPB has also made more specific the use of rotenone for the control of cattle grubs and lice, and also has added cabbage to the list of commercial crops on which rotenone insecticides may be used.

—O-P-D—

Agricultural Insecticides Advisers Appointed

Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Office of Price Administration. Members of the committee are:—

W. Leonard Barlum, Florida Agricultural Supply Company, Orlando, Fla.; W. C. Bennett, Phelps-Dodge Refining Corporation, New York; J. H. Boyd, Commercial Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Cary, Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company, Middleport, N. Y.; Leon David, Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davies, California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.; R. E. Demmon, Stauffer Chemical Company, New York; W. S. Gavan, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York; Harold R. King, R. J. Prentiss & Co., New York; G. F. Leonard, Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky.; T. H. McCormack, Grasselli Chemicals Division E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Roy E. Miller, Miller Products Company, Portland, Ore.; D. F. Murphy, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harold Noble, S. B. Penick & Co., New York; O. M. Poole, Derris, Inc., New York; Fred S. Porter, Tennessee Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred C. Shaneman, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Wash.; M. L. Somerville, Sherwin-Williams Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; R. B. Stoddard, Dodge & Olcott, New York; D. I. Trainer, General Chemical Company, New York; B. P. Webster, Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Alfred Weed, John Powell & Co., New York.

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils Uses Narrowed by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations prohibiting the use of the four edible oils (cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn) in a number of industrial products have been transferred by the War Food Administration from food distribution order No. 42 to the edible oils allocation order, food distribution order No. 29, to simplify administrative procedure. Food distribution order No. 42 is a general order covering fats and oils.

Effective November 23, food distribution order No. 29 will prohibit (unless specifically authorized on form FDA-478), the use of cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils in printing inks, including lithographing, offset, silk screen and other processing inks; core oils; animal and poultry feeds, and in vitamin preparations for animals and poultry.

These oils similarly will be prohibited for use in soap (except in USP XII soap for medicinal use; and soft soap, hospital grade, according to U. S. Army specifications No. 4-1027A for delivery to the Army); and in paints, varnishes, lacquers, and all other pro-

—*Continued on page 43*

Dr. Grebe Receives S.C.I. Medal

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1943 was presented to Dr. John J. Grebe, director of Physical Research Laboratory of the Dow Chemical

Dr. John J. Grebe

Company, Midland, Mich., at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and the New York Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held in the Hotel Roosevelt, this city, November 12. The

—*Continued on page 32*

—O-P-D—

Textile Research Institute Discusses New Processes

New processes and improvements of regular manufacturing methods developed by scientific research operating under war necessity were described at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Textile Research Institute in the Roosevelt hotel, this city, November 18.

The manner in which speeding-up cotton carding broke a war-need bottleneck was discussed by M. E. Campbell, dean of the textile school of North Carolina State College. Research, he stated, revealed that cotton carding production could be increased without loss of quality simply by speeding up the card. Among other reports presented was one on serge manufacture by Giles E. Hopkins, director of applied research of the institute; and another on the chemical properties of textiles, by Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, of the department of chemistry of Princeton University.

At the business meeting which preceded the luncheon Fessenden S. Blanchard was re-elected president and executive secretary of the institute. Douglas G. Woolf, who recently joined the staff of the institute as director of information and economic research, was elected first vice-president. Dr. Robert E. Rose and Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith were re-elected vice-president, and Edward T. Pickard was renamed treasurer. Robert R. West was elected a director, and all other directors were re-elected.

—O-P-D—

Tannin Corporation To Liquidate Nov. 30

The Tannin Corporation has announced that it is going to dissolve the company and will discontinue business on November 30.

It has also been announced that a new company has been formed in the Argentine, to be known as Sociedad Anonima Exportadora de Productos Tanicos (the English translation of which is Tannin Products Export Corporation), which will commence operations December 1, 1943, with headquarters in Buenos Aires and a New York office in the Chrysler Building.

For many years the Tannin Corporation has been an importer and manufacturer of quebracho extract and other tanning materials, and it is understood that the new company will offer similar products, and has purchased and will operate the Newark plant.

—*Continued on page 30*

Pharmaceutical Makers Urged To Study Postwar Exports

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers and distributors of drugs and pharmaceuticals are urged by T. W. Delahanty, chief of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to consider now the possibilities of expanding their export markets for these products with a view in the postwar years to sales abroad amounting to 10 percent of domestic production.

In an article on postwar foreign markets for United States drugs and pharmaceuticals appearing in the November 20 issue of the Foreign Commerce Weekly, Mr. Delahanty said that the industry has the opportunity now of becoming a dominant factor in the world market after the war and these opportunities need only to be seized upon and made use of to reap the benefits of an expanded world trade.

Mr. Delahanty said that there are no reasons why sales of vitamins, biologicals, medicinal chemicals, ethical preparations and proprietary specialties—if aggressively promoted—could not reach a volume of $60,000,000 or approximately three times the prewar total. Latin America is continuing to take half of our trade in these products, he stated, the remainder, representing our trade with the rest of the non-Axis world, is more than double prewar and should continue to grow.

Even the occupied Europe and the Far East, he added, which were consistently expanding outlets, are destined to be more intimately introduced to our medicinal products during the coming period of relief and rehabilitation, and most of this trade could similarly be developed effectively if the industry displays a dynamic interest in it.

He visualized postwar sales of drugs and pharmaceuticals and American production in the world markets in the following amounts:—

Latin American	$25,000,000
Far East	25,000,000
Africa	4,000,000
Europe and Near East	3,000,000
Canada and U. K.	3,000,000
Total	$60,000,000

Asserting that every drug house should have an interest in this development, Mr. Delahanty called attention to the fact that foreign competitors have always been foreign-trade-conscious, and many have consistently disposed of at least one-third of their output in foreign trade channels.

—O-P-D—

Monsanto Names Wright Public Relations Head

J. Handly Wright, of Birmingham, Ala., has been made director of the department of industrial and public relations of the Monsanto Chemical Company, effective December 1. He

J. Handly Wright

succeeded to a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Irwin. For the past four years Mr. Wright has served as executive vice-president of Associated Industries of Alabama.

In the new position with the Monsanto Company, he will have charge of advertising, public relations, industrial and labor relations, safety program and company publications. Prior to the time he was with Associated Industries of Alabama, Mr. Wright was assistant director of public relations for the National Association of Manufacturers for four years. He is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and was educated at Vanderbilt University.

—O-P-D—

NWLB Rules on Wage Payments by Commission

OPD Washington Bureau

The National War Labor Board has unanimously decided that the "Little Steel" formula, as a general rule, will not be applied to those employees under the board's jurisdiction who receive their wage payments by the commission method.

The board found that the "Little Steel" formula, as a rule, was inapplicable to commissions because of the complexity of the types of commissions, and because, generally, no record of the number of hours worked is kept. The "Little Steel" formula is based on the hourly rate. In some instances, virtually all earnings are pure commission earnings while in other cases the commission constitutes only a very small proportion of the total earnings. Commission plans, even within a single industry or bargaining unit, may vary between these two extremes. In some instances, very complex plans are in effect, providing for a complex rate schedule, a salary, and/or a guaranteed rate.

The board has amended its instructions to regional boards on substandard-of-living rates by empowering the Regional Boards to determine what rates or rate up to 50 cents an hour shall constitute the substandard wage or salary rate in each region for the purpose of board approval of wage adjustments.

DCAT Elects Executive Committee

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade held its 53rd annual meeting and election at the Drug and Chemical Club November 16. Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, presided at the meeting featured by the address of Julius Henry Cohen on the subject of government war contract cancellations. Mr. Cohen was general counsel for many years for the New York State Chamber of Commerce and Port of New York Authority.

The various officers of the section, including the chairman, Robert B. Magnus, treasurer; Carl M. Anderson, counsel; Helen L. Booth, acting secretary, and Gaines H. Gough, Washington representative, reported on the work of the section during the past year. Harold M. Altshul, chairman of the membership committee, reported a total of fifty-two new members for the year, stating that the roster now includes some 424 member firms—an all-time high.

John J. Toohy, manager of distribution for E. R. Squibb & Sons, was elected the section's representative to

—*Continued on page 48*

—O-P-D—

Knapp Leaves WPB Packaging Unit

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald Knapp, chief of the packaging unit of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, has resigned his position, effective December 2, to return to George Mann & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I., chemical distributing concern.

Mr. Knapp, who has been chiefly responsible in seeing to it that the chemicals industry has been supplied with necessary containers for the shipment of its products, leaves the division after twenty-five months' service.

Charles P. Given will act as chief of the unit until later, when it is proposed to place the unit under the direction of the Distribution Section, headed by L. C. Leonard. At the present time the unit is under direct supervision of Lawrence Brown, assistant director of the Chemicals Division.

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Oil Sage

REPLACEMENT MM&R

TO help balance the scales for producers with dwindling supplies of Oil Sage Dalmatian, the M M & R laboratories, through scientific manufacture, have produced a replacement so good that a user, after running a test, wired us — "EXCELLENT RESULTS SAGE REPLACEMENT — SEND ONE CASE 112 LBS. EXPRESS, BOOK ANOTHER CASE FREIGHT SHIPMENT."

This product replaces Oil Sage Dalmatian *pound for pound*. Its flavor characteristics approximate the original oil to a marked degree, and the price schedule is surprisingly modest when compared with the last quotations on Sage Dalmatian.

Write for a testing sample and schedule of prices; or order 5 lbs. at the 500 lbs. price for a test run.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, BASIC PERFUMES, FLAVORING MATERIALS . . . SINCE 1895

16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK CITY • 221 NORTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO

San Francisco: Braun, Knecht, Heimann Co. • Los Angeles: Braun Corp. • Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. • Canada: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto.

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

November 19, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .80
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .34 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .68 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys..100 lbs. 13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs. 11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works...100 lbs. 12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[3] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo. 31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo. 32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo. 32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo. 33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo. 34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betacoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —
Campboric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprie, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Acid, castor oil,[6] split, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, divd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-296°), tanks, divd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal... .510 - —
f.o.b. Serawen, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 50% lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .25
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .85 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Acid, muriatic, CP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 23, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15½- .16½
single press, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16½
triple press, bgs.....lb. .15½- .19½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors. lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.00 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11⅞- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10⅝- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., whs., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

(CD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11⅝- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal. 11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal. 11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 12.01 - —
tanks.....gal. 11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal. 12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal. 12.68½- —

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0880- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

1—Specific price ceiling
2—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
3—General Limitation Order (L order)
4—General Preference Order (M order)
5—Conservation Order (M order)
6—Allocation

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alisarin (see Red, alisarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .23
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½ - .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33¼ - —
tanks, works.....gal. .78¼ - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .67 - .68
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09¼ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., works, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .13
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14¼ - —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-0½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms...lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24¾- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm...lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .98 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .67 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1¼c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 19,999 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 500 lbs. or over.

Amborgris gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cys.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp. frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate of, dms.....lb. .0630- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
ons. .....lb. .14¼- .17¾
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, cal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .12 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .76 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.26 - 1.27
½ jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhvd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., crvst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine crvst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms .....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton. 47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls , works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
SaHeylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Ammonia stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .34 - —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .03½- —
Suppanate bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
cuppate,[7,8] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports..ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
anhv. dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Sulphide, red, 48%, cbys, wks, lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .45
import, natural, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10¼- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs....lb. .27 - .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .13½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz. 11.25 - 11.50
Argols, min. 70% tartrates, imported, port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls....lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.45 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbadoe, Gunellen, N. J.....ton. 26.40 - —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N.Y....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 28.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - 28.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....os. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .65
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks, ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sens 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs. mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzoazine, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s, f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.70 - 23.50
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 1.80 - 2.30
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 - 23.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.61 - 2.84
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.48
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.70 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls, fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Black, iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .25
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66¾%, bbls., c.l., whs.... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 48.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms. c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.52 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .55 - .60
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.90 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .86 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .86 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .82 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubes....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 37.50 - 65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 61.0 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works..gal. 4.25 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .28 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyirol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

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3 Things to remember about CALCO Dispersed-Type Ultramarines for Resin-Emulsion Paints!

1 You can introduce a Calco Ultramarine into the emulsion without its being ground into the oil phase as is necessary with many inorganic colors.

HERE are just three of the many reasons why you'll find it pays to specify Calco for your water-thinned coatings. But for the whole story—just check your formulas over with a Calco representative.

2 It will give your coatings good brushing characteristics and permanence of finish.

3 So important for interior coatings . . . colors are bright and clean in both light tints and deep tones—from red to green shades.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

Broomtop, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works.	lb.	.12	- —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.02½	- —
Sap, crystals, works.	lb.	.12	- —
powdered	lb.	.13	- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾	- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0235	- —
Italian type, bbls., works.	lb.	.08¾	- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works,	lb.	.04	- .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.,	lb.	.06	- .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.	lb.	.03½	- —
Italian type, bbls., works,	lb.	.04¼	- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y.,	lb.	.04¾	- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,	lb.	.05¼	- —
Kansas City.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535	- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05	- —
ex car, Los Angeles.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle.	lb.	.05½	- —
ex whse., Los Angeles.	lb.	.03¾	- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.	lb.	.09	- —
special, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13	- —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.	oz.	.35	- —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.	oz.	.30	- —
Bryonia root, bls.	lb.	.85	- .90
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.	lb.	.78	- .80
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Burdock root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.	lb.	.06	- —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03½	- —
Butternut bark, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09

Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. — lb. .1755 —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, — lb. .1805 —
tanks, same basis — lb. .1655 —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis — lb. .1870 —
l.c.l., same basis — lb. .1920 —
tanks, same basis — lb. .1800 —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis — lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis — lb. .12¼ —
tanks, same basis — lb. .10¾ —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[3,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. — lb. .09½ —
l.c.l., same basis — lb. .10 —
tanks, same basis — lb. .08½ —

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½	—
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.09	- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	- —

Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Lactate, dms.	lb.	.20½	- —
Laurate, dms., works.	lb.	.42	- —
Myristate, dms., works.	lb.	.41	- —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works.	lb.	.35	- —
tech., dms., works.	lb.	.29	- —
Phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25

Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)

Propionate, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½	- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .31½
Butyric ether, bets.	gal.	6.50	- 6.95
cans, works	lb.	.65	- .70
dms., works	lb.	.60	- —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
bots.	lb.	1.84	- 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.	lb.	4.23	- —
cans	lb.	4.09	- —

Lithopone (see Yellow)

Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.	lb.	.95	- —
Ingots or sticks	lb.	.90	- —

Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.80	- 2.86
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	2.95	- 3.10
smaller lots.	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	3.00	- 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.15	- 3.30
smaller lots.	lb.	3.35	- 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.95	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29	- 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07	- .08
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07½	- .08½
Calcium bromide, jars.	lb.	.65	- .70
Carbide,[5] dms., dlvd.	ton.	50.00	-95.00

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50	-35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.50	-25.50
5-ton lots.	ton.	28.50	-41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.	ton.	7.50	- —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.	lb.	.28	- .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00	-31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd.	ton.	21.45	-25.45
5-ton lots.	ton.	28.45	-40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52	- —
dms.	lb.	.57	- .58
cns.	lb.	.70	- —

Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.28	- —
100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.40	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65	- —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62	- .65
Iodide, bots., jars.	lb.	4.04	- 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. drms.	lb.	.22½	- —
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28	- .29
Calcium pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.25	- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works.	ton.	75.00	- —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.07	- .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.	lb.	.08	- .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.	lb.	.10	- —
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
dms.	lb.	.12½	- .15
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06	- .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0325	- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.13½	- —
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼	- .19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06	- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.28	- .28

Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00	- —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	- —
luminous, tins, works.	lb.	1.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49	- —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95	- 2.98
bots.	lb.	3.08	- 3.12
Camphor, natural.	lb.	No stocks	
synth, tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.41½	- —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs).	lb.	.44	- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.44½	- —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.47½	- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.63½	- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.69½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.70½	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.81½	- —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.82½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.83¼	- —
Monobromate, dms.	lb.	3.10	- 3.25

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.45	- 2.60
Russian, cs.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	6.25	- 6.30

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.75	- .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.64	- .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .53
natural, bgs.	lb.	.44	- .45
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots. works.	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.80	- —
90%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.225	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.235	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.215	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	- —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.65	Nom.
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.	lb.	1.06	Nom.
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.31	- .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point.	lb.	.24	- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.	lb.	.24¼	- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis.	lb.	.24¾	- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.25½	- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.	lb.	.25¾	- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis.	lb.	.26¼	- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source.	lb.	.10½	- —
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
regular, bls.	lb.	.58	Nom.
shortstick	lb.	.58	Nom.
broken	lb.	.51	Nom.
China, bls.	lb.	.60	Nom.
rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.53	Nom.
broken, bls.	lb.	.52	Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.	lb.	.61	Nom.
all thin, bls.	lb.	.62	Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.	lb.	.23	- .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.	long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[3] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.	unit-ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26
French	lb.	1.60	Nom.

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works.	lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis.	lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cc.	lb.	.58	- .60
Roman, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Charcoal.[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points.	ton.	15.00	- —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va.	ton.	35.40	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	35.80	- —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis.	ton.	32.50	- —
Penn.	ton.	34.80	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0283	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0225	- —
powdered, 65% tan.	lb.	.065	- —

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk. Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93	- .98
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.35	- —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.29	- .33
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½	- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —

Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.08	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80	+ .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.82	+ .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62	+ 13¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	+ .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42	+ 13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
dms.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60

Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).

Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Cinnamon,[2] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.62½	Nom.
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars.	lb.	.98	- 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.	lb.	.21½	- .22
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .32
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.07½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.06½	- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works.	dm.	8.75	- —
ref., dms., c.l, works.	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works.	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Cobalt oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½	- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.73	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.13	- .18
blue, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed.	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.11¼	- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .18
Conium leaves, bls.	lb.	1.18	- 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¾	- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19	- .28
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums.	100 lbs.	9.96	-10.06
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, wks.	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.605	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.525	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.39	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.34	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.	ton.	38.60	- —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. ons ship't.	lb.	.37½	- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.38	- —
kgs.	lb.	.38½	- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10	- 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.13½	- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.29	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.13	- .13½
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	- —
Wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04	- —
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	- —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.08¾	- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18	- —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	9.50	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., lb.	lb.	.35	- —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .80
powd., cs.	lb.	.80	- .90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16
Cyanamide,[6,8] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.52½	- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis.	unit-ton.	1.62½	- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.14	- .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½	- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.21	- .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30	- .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29	- —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd..	gal.	.27	- —

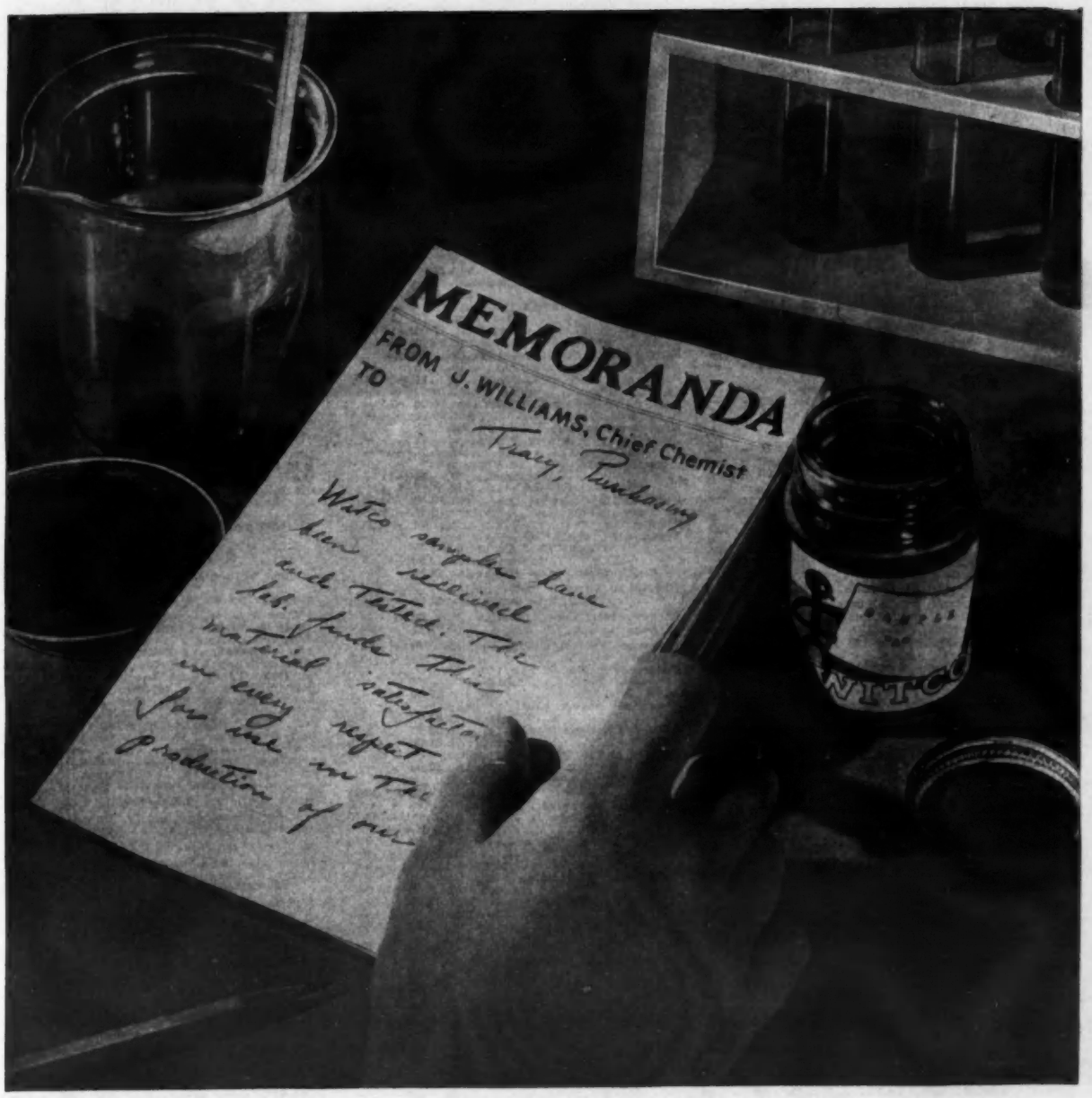
D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2830- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2060- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2110- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1960- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilleseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethyamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No.4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2 cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors). for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1050 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00


MEMORANDA
FROM J. WILLIAMS, Chief Chemist
TO
Tracy, Purchasing
Witco samples have been received and tested. The lab. finds this material satisfactory in every respect. You can use the
production of
WITCO

HAVE YOU TRIED WITCARB?

WITCARB is a finely divided, technically pure, untreated precipitated calcium carbonate that is being used with excellent results with titanium dioxide. It gives better hiding, more retention of gloss, easier brushing and better stabilization of the finished paint than is possible with the conventional titanium calcium sulphate pigments. It also saves materials because of its high bulking value. Two grades are available—WITCARB HIGH OIL for flat paints and WITCARB LOW OIL for gloss paints. Send for samples today.

WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

New York 17, 295 Madison Ave. • Boston 9, 141 Milk St. • Chicago 11, Tribune Tower • Cleveland 14, 616 St. Clair Avenue, N. E. • Witco Affiliates: The Pioneer Asphalt Company • Panhandle Carbon Company
Foreign Office, London, England

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 200 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble
909 New blue P. lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA. lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G. lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B. lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B. lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B. lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G. lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y. lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R. lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R. lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B. lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6]. lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX. lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M. lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B. lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G. lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C. lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN. lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S. lb. .88 - —
158 Metanil yellow. lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow. lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown. lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G. lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base. lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea, root, bls. lb. No stocks

Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.15 - —
imported lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .57 - .58

Elecampane root, bls. lb. .18 - .19

Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. lb. .20 - .22

Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz. 21.00 -23.00

Ephedra, bls. lb. .21 - .22

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more oz. .48 - —

Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —

Epsom salt, tech., bgs. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .06 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Eserine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials. vial. 2.10 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd. lb .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
tanks lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate,[2,3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms. lb. .14½- .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —

Benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - 1.00

Bromide, tech., dms. lb. .50 - .55

Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —

Chloride, dms. lb. .18 - .20

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Ethyl formate, cns., dms. lb. .27½- .30

Iodide, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00

Lactate, dms., works. lb. .33½- .39½

Myristate, dms., works. lb. .58 - —

Oenanthate, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25

Oleate, dms., works. lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —

Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .77 - —

Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .50 - —

Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0391- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0391- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0792- —

Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .09 - —

Monobutylether,[3] dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works. lb. .15½- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works. lb. .13½- —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works. lb. .10½- —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
tanks, works. lb. .14½- —

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —

Ethylmorpholine, hydrochloride, bots. cs. 10.55 -10.75

Ethylidinanilin, dms. lb. .45 - .47½

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .80 - —

Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots. lb. 7.02 - 7.22

Eucalyptol, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00

Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .12

Eugenol, cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.25

Euphorbia, bls. lb. .12 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton. 20.00 -22.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19

Fenugreek seed, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½

Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 40.00 - —

Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .15 - —

water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.25 - 2.50

Fishberries, bgs. lb. .24 - .25

Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories. ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis. ton. 78.50 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast. ton. 66.50 - —

Flake, white, dom., bbls. lb. .09 - —
kegs lb. .11 - —

Fleaseed, French, black, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs. lb. .13 - .16

Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines. net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2 mines. lb. 32.00 - —
65% CaF_2 mines. lb. 32.00 - —
60% CaF_2 mines. lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines, lb. 30.00 - —

Formaldehyde,[1,3,5] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works. lb. .0615- .0540
l.c.l., works. lb. .0565- .0590
tanks lb. .04 - .04½

Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .30 - .40

Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines. ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines. ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne. ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton. 30.00 -40.00

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .26
tech., dms., contracts, 150,300 lbs. lb. .10 - —
c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works. lb. .09 - —

Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd. lb. .18½- .19½

Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1. lb. .22 - —
No. 2. lb. .20 - —
No. 3. lb. .28 - —

extract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .16 - —
No. 2. lb. .15 - —
No. 3. lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls. lb. .45 - —

Galangal root, bls. lb. .28 - .30

Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. No stocks
extract, bbls. lb. .09½- .12

Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks. gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded. tanks. gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane. gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks. gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks. gal. .07½- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks. gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks. gal. .07½- —

Gelatin, silver, cs. lb. .90 - .97

Geisenium root, bls. lb. .15 - .19

Gentian root, bls. lb. .42 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .49 - .50

Germinol, 92-96% cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.50

Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls. lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
unbleached, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs. lb. .27 - .28

Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. lb. 12.00 -15.00

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).

Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45

Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
80/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —

Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
297-326, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
327-352, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
353-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.[1] Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18½- —

USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —

dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis. lb. .12¾- —

to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —

soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks. lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neo., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima. Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins. lb. 1.25 - 1.55

Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —

Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. No stocks

Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. lb. 18.75 -19.60

Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots. oz. 14.50 -14.75

Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 5.50 - 6.75
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00

Grains of Paradise, bgs. lb. .21 - .22

Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07½- —

80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 62-80% carbon, bgs., works or wharf. lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis. lb. .06 - —
75-79%, same basis. lb. .06½- —
80-84%, same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —

Grease,[1,6] house, loose. lb. .06½- —
white, choice, loose. lb. .06¾- —

Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).

Green, brilliant,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works. lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis. lb. 3.25 - —

Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis. lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33 - —

reduced color, 5%, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09½- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis. lb. .11 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .11 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis. lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis. lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works. lb. .24 - —

Malachite,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works. lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works. lb. 3.00 - —

Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. lb. .85 - —

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. lb. 2.00 - —

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, green).

Grindelia robusta, bls. lb. .11 - .12

Guaiac resin, cs. lb. .42 - .46

Wood, bls. lb. .05 - .06

Guaiacol, liq., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.74

Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots. lb. .58 - .73½

Guarana, powd., cs. lb. No prices

Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .36
white, sorts, 1, bgs. lb. .82 - .85
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. lb. .60 - .62
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse. lb. .55½- —
31, same basis. lb. .21½- —
32, same basis. lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis. lb. .14 - —
34, same basis. lb. .09½- —
35, same basis. lb. .15½- —
36, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis. lb. .18½- —
38, same basis. lb. .12½- —
39, same basis. lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis. lb. .08 - —
41, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis. lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis. lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis. lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .08¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis. lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis. lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiree-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis. lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis. lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis. lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis. lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis. lb. .10¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis. lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis. lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis. lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
B, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis. lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis. lb. .10 - —
D, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis. lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis. lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis. lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis. lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis. lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis. lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis. lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .06½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis. lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis. lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis. lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis. lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .09¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis. lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis. lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis. lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis. lb. .29¾- —
A/E, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis. lb. .29¾- —
D, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis. lb. .19¾- —
F, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis. lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l. lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis. lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis. lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis. lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis. lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns. lb. .00½- .09¾

Gum, ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.09½- —
other points, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.	lb.	.10¾- .12
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.13 - —
80%, same basis	lb.	.16 - —
dust, same basis	lb.	.12½- —
nubs, same basis	lb.	.24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis	lb.	.34 - —
superior, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
superior, same basis	lb.	.27½- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
x, same basis	lb.	.36 - —
2x, same basis	lb.	.49 - —
3x, same basis	lb.	.77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis	lb.	.35 - —
bright, same basis	lb.	.18 - —
bold, same basis	lb.	.40 - —
chips, same basis	lb.	.52 - —
dark, same basis	lb.	.18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis,	lb.	.20¾- —
extra, same basis	lb.	.25½- —
dust, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.43 - —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis,	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22 - —
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¼- —
4x, same basis	lb.	.66 - —
6x, same basis	lb.	1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, siftings, cs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 - .35
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.,	lb.	.97½- —
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06 - —
powdered	lb.	.07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	21.45 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plainsteco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.	ton.	12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.54 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 4.	lb.	.26 - —
No. 5.	lb.	.24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.14½- —
No. 2.	lb.	.13½- —
No. 3.	lb.	.12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works.	lb.	No stocks
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.	lb.	.40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.	gal.	.10¼- 11
Hexane, 60°-70° C., laboratory grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.,	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.	gal.	.55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	os.	37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-19% ammon., bulk, Chicago.	unit.	4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
Hydrastine, bots.	os.	20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.	os.	20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.	os.	20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.03¾- .04
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15½- .16½
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	.90 - .94
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.,	gram.	4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.	os.	4.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.	os.	20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.	os.	20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.	lb.	20.00 -37.50
No. 2.	lb.	.42 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 2.	lb.	.24 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	.19 - —
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		4.30 - 4.35
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .85
Indium metal	os.	12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.	lb.	1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 60-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
powd.	lb.	.52 - .58
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys.,	lb.	.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kegs	lb.	.08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .07½
djns.	lb.	.07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.	lb.	.72 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
scales	lb.	.77 - .80
Iron glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.53
syrup, cbys., bots.	lb.	.53 - .59
cbys.	lb.	.39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.08½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.32 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	.32 - —
kgs	lb.	.47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).		
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
scales, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59 - .62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	.17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.35½- .08
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.16¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.	lb.	.22 - .25
scales, dms.	lb.	.49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .28½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	.0660- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	.102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.	gal.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.,	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).		
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.53 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.50 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs.	lb.	.70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.	lb.	.33 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—		
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks,	gal.	.04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank,	gal.	.071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk,	gal.	.04½- .04¾

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER
20/40 MESH

Sodium Hydrosulfite
Oxalic Acid
Formic Acid
Calcium Lactate U. S. P.
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Kerosene at refinery:—
Okla.-Tex., 42–44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¼- .04½
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,2] city, tres.....100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .96
Lead,[1,2] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
Arsenate,[1,2] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
Lead arsenate, powd., standard, 1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 25 lb. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¾
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¾
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lead, red, dry, 95%, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Lead resinates, precip., 23.5% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0750- .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¾- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallates, 16% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .39 - .42
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .80
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 6.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton. 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 10.50
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton. 45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton. 43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., cns., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 6.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

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WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals
All Grades

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Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. .12¼- —
No. 4, bbls lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs lb. .23¼- —
No. 2, bxs lb. .21¼- —
Lovage root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works lb. .26 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 2, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs lb. .08¼- —
bbls. lb. .09¼- —
kgs. lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. allds. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., kgs. lb. .65 - .67
lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

Magnesia trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. No stocks
blue, bls lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 25-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —

Manganese naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .14½- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11¾
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 50% $MnSO_4$, bgs. lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton. ton. 68.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs lb. No stocks
small, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago ton. 15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls lb. .39 - .40
French, bls lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls lb. .34½- .35
Tunisian, bls lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs lb. 13.00 - —
technical lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tube lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots lb. 2.02 - —
flb. dms lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots lb. 4.66 - 4.71
flb. dms., kgs lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, NF, VI, flb. dms. lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.86 - 1.88
dms. lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 22, 3¾x3¾ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3¾x3¾ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[1,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 5c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groups B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal. Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

International M. S. G. accentuates the flavor of the fine foods in Field Ration K

In active combat, these hard-hitting paratroopers are well fed even though they may be miles ahead of their unit's field kitchen. Field Ration K, carried by paratroopers and other branches of the Army, is scientifically balanced to give hungry soldiers an appetizing, nourishing meal. To bring out the full delicious flavor of the fine foods used in a portion of Ration K, it is prepared with Mono Sodium Glutamate, a pure, wholesome vegetable protein. Mono Sodium Glutamate is produced by International's Amino Products Division from sugar beets for use in Field Ration K, in canned soups and in many dehydrated foods. In other ways, too, International is producing for our armed forces. Magnesium for airplanes. Potassium Chlorate for small arms ammunition. Silica Gel for packaging metal materiel for overseas shipment. Potash, phosphate rock and complete fertilizers to help farmers grow, with less labor, the huge crops needed for our workers and fighters. *International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago.*

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MINERALS AND CHEMICALS
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Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .90 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WBA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.66.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .06¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

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Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N. 121.50 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .44 - .45
Chinese lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .56½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
tanks lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S. gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S. gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S. gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural.. USP, bots. lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Angelica root, bots. lb. No stocks
Seed, bots. lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns. lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers. lb. 25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns. lb. 10.00 -10.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works. gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns. lb. 24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. No stocks
white, cns. lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns. lb. 10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns. lb. 18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots. lb. 24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
cns. lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. lb. .1630- —
tanks lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .65 - .75
Celery, bots. lb. 24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns. lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns. lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls. lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls. lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.35
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
lned., bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French,, cns., lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns. lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. lb. No stocks
Terpeneless lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.20

Oil, lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
wood, cns. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1510- —
10 or more. lb. .1550- —
5 to 9. lb. .1570- —
1 to 4. lb. .1610- —
tankcar lb. .1470- —
tankwagon lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms. gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks. gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-500 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks. gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22¼- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks. gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24½- .25
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .27½- .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers. lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. 0890- —
Oil, menhaden, ref'd, alkali, dms., lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1505- .150-
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1305- .1307
tanks lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms. lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. oz. 275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms. lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 7.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls. lb. .18¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (65% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (65% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Calif., cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers. lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots. lb. 125.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms. lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S. gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis. lb. 05¼- —

Oil, paraffin, 350 flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis. gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis. gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.. lb. .18 - —
refd., edible, dms. lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 3.00 Nom.
import, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works. gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y. lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Rose, natural, coppers. oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.00

A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.

The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms..gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1506- .1507
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1295- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,2] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .16 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,2] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1340
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish. dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,2] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns...lb. 4.00 - 5.50
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .32
tanks .....gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung,[1,2] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1283 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
60/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 60/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
90/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .52½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60¼- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
230/240 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .69 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - .76
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .43¼- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
190 vis., c.l.....gal. .60¼- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 v is.,c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.11.00 -17.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroaniln toner,[1,2]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniln toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniln, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthocresol,[3,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. B. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniln, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1596- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1645- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
140-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 500 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenedalamine, tech., redistilled, w.w., bbls., works, lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .22¼- .28
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .35 - .36
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .28
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
import, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .96 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.. bbl. .95 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06½- .06¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California..1001..b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-352 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¾- —
312-408 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
392-458 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (300 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - ..
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .18½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 294 l.b.p., 336 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07¾
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .10
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots, lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis...long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 3½% i. & a., M.P.R. provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .53 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs. .....lb. .23 - .26
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[2] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ogs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Domestic blue, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21

Potash bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08¾- .08⅛
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[5,6] cryst., kgs., c.l. works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.65
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¼- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .55
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03⅝- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅝- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅝- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .30 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.65
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- —
Quebracho extract, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅛- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask..195.00 -197.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask..191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask..193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Quinine ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .90 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00

THESE DAYS call for all-out effort—effort that not only does its best, but that *succeeds* in *accomplishing* its purpose.

Your need for solvents is not modified by "maybe" or "perhaps." *You've got to have them!*

We know this because of our years of experience in working closely with your business and many others similar to yours. Thus when you order Skellysolve, *we get it to you.* The present emergency strengthens our determination to do that—and keep on doing that. Phone, write, or wire. We can . . . and *we will.*

SKELLYSOLVE
***in the* OIL, PAINT *and* DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls. E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .35
Rose lake, bbls., works.....lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., flb. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[4] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms. 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[5] bots., 100 grams..kilo. 430.00 - —
5-50 grams.....gram. .46 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .48
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.92 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.66 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.66 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.66 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.66 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.74 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb. 28.50 - 33.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .27 - .27½
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24½- .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .92 - .98
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 19.40 -22.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, crys., cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .23
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .72 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .06 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- -
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .23
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Poda, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .14¾- .15½
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100. ....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 6c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .52¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .306 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .286 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Soda arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.19 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .09 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Mo., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .34
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[3,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

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DRYMET REG. U. S. PAT. OFF — ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

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Soda hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., dms..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms.. works..lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.67 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Strontium lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.80.00 -87.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. cms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.80
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole

Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks

WANTED FOR SABOTAGE

M. T. CYLINDER

When last seen, he was lurking in a corner of your plant, unnoticed. His case is not hopeless—all he needs is a start on the road back, and he'll once again resume the highly useful career he inadvertently deserted.

M. T. (TON) CONTAINER

Also wanted. Once he was busy shuttling back and forth between chlorine plants and vital war industries. Now he shirks his duty and silently plots the downfall of our war effort. He, too, can be reformed and put back into useful service.

These dangerous saboteurs operate so insidiously that they appear to be quite harmless in any one plant. But, multiplied by the hundreds, a situation is created which is extremely detrimental to America's war effort.

It is of utmost importance that these vicious saboteurs be apprehended immediately and started on the road back. Don't let them get away with it in *your* plant. Round them up at once and get them rolling.

ATTENTION

SHIPPING FOREMEN

Seriously, the shortage of chlorine cylinders and one-ton containers is acute and can become a genuine threat to the supply of this vital chemical to essential industries.

Please check your stock immediately and arrange for the prompt return of any empties in accordance with your supplier's request. You'll be making an extra contribution to war production.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING . . . . . PITTSBURGH (19), PA.
Chicago • Boston • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • New York
Cincinnati • Cleveland • Minneapolis • Philadelphia • Charlotte

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • LIQUID CHLORINE • SODIUM BICARBONATE • SILENE E F (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA BRIQUETTES • MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE • CALCENE (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
medium, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
poultry, bgs. lb. .15 - .16

superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto. unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida unit-ton. .50 - .58

22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others. unit-ton. .55 - .84

delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.63 per ton.

Superphosphate,[4] gran., 4c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee unit-ton. .74 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.00 - —

Talc, N. Y., fibrous, fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -30.00

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose lb. .08¾- —
special, loose lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.

Tamarind, bbls. lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg. 7.45 - —

Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 4.00 & .10

Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .24

Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs. lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs. lb. .07¼- —

Tar acid oil,[2,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .29¼- —
25%, dms., c.l., works gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., East gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd. ton. 145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.70

Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47¾- .48
dms. lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .52¾- .53

Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80

Terpineol, dms. lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05

Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks. lb. .08 - .08½

Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetralin, dms. lb. .19 - —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).

Thallium sulphate, 50%, bots., works. lb. 12.50 - —

Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams. kilo. 265.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams gram. .29½- —

Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —

Thiourea, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .56

Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 2.00 - —

Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls. lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls. lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls. lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls. lb. .24½- .25

Thymol, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.80

Tikitiki (see Rice bran).

Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).

Tin chloride, anhydrous lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs. lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. No stocks

Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .31 - .33

Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15½- .16¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd. lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15 - .15¼

Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.

Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal. lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns. lb. .80 - .83

Toluene (see Toluol).

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs. lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms. lb. .26 - —

Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returns. gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —

1° nitration, dms., return. gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .29½- —

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .95

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. .80 - .85

Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots. oz. .33 - .36

Triacetin, dms. lb. .34 - —

Triamyl borate, dms., works lb. .33 - —

Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. lb. 1.01 - —

Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms. lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. lb. .34 - .40

Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .47 - —
cns., works lb. .51 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. lb. .81 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
tanks lb. .07½- —

Trichlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1 lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse. lb. .09 - —

Trichlorethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works. lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd. lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd. lb. .23½- .31½
tanks, divd. lb. .24 - .30

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Triethyl phosphate, cns. lb. .46 - —

Triethylamine, dms., works lb. 1.16 - —

Triethyleneglycol[6] dms. lb. .26 - —

Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .90 - —

Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls. lb. .81 - .82

Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).

Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).

Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works. lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. lb. No prices

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs. lb. .12 Nom.

Turpentine, gum, dms. gal. .87½- .90¼
wood, d.d., dms., East. gal. .65 - .70
tanks gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms. gal. .77 - .80
tanks gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts. ton. 77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs. lb. .12 - —

Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton. 57.40 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton. 127.00 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls. lb. .92 - .93

Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s. ton. No prices

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.10 - —

GENERAL CHEMICAL
First With Fluorides
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FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

GENERAL CHEMICAL FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

Fluorides
Acid Hydrofluoric, Anhydrous
Acid Hydrofluoric, Aqueous
Aluminum Fluoride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoride
Barium Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Ammonium Fluoride
Cupric Fluoride
Ferrous Fluoride
Fluoride Fluxes
Lead Fluoride
Lithium Fluoride
Magnesium Fluoride
Nickel Fluoride
Polyacid Fluorides (e.g. KF . x HF)
Potassium Fluoride, Anhydrous
Potassium Fluoride, Crystal
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Fluoride
Strontium Fluoride

Fluoborates
Acid Fluoboric
Ammonium Fluoborate
Cadmium Fluoborate
Chromium Fluoborate
Ferrous Fluoborate
Indium Fluoborate
Lead Fluoborate
Nickel Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoborate
Silver Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate
Stannous Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

Fluosulfonates
Acid Fluosulfonic

FOR MANY YEARS, General Chemical Company has been the leader in the development of fluorides. Out of its research laboratories and broad experience in the chemical field, have come many vital fluorine derivatives. Typical is General Chemical's ANHYDROUS HF—important in the production of fuel for fighting planes... Today, General Chemical Company is America's largest producer of Hydrofluoric Acid, Sodium Fluoride and Sodium Bifluoride.

General Chemical's long experience, research facilities and manufacturing resources will *continue* to provide industry with new fluorine compounds for current and post-war production.

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Pacific Coast Technical Service Offices: San Francisco • Los Angeles
Pacific Northwest Technical Service Offices: Wenatchee (Wash.) • Yakima (Wash.)
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more...lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[9] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $29; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .26¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton, lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 133-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .11
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[8] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Yellow oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[9] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11⅞- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12⅛- .13⅝
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .38 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37

—Continued on page 32

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bags

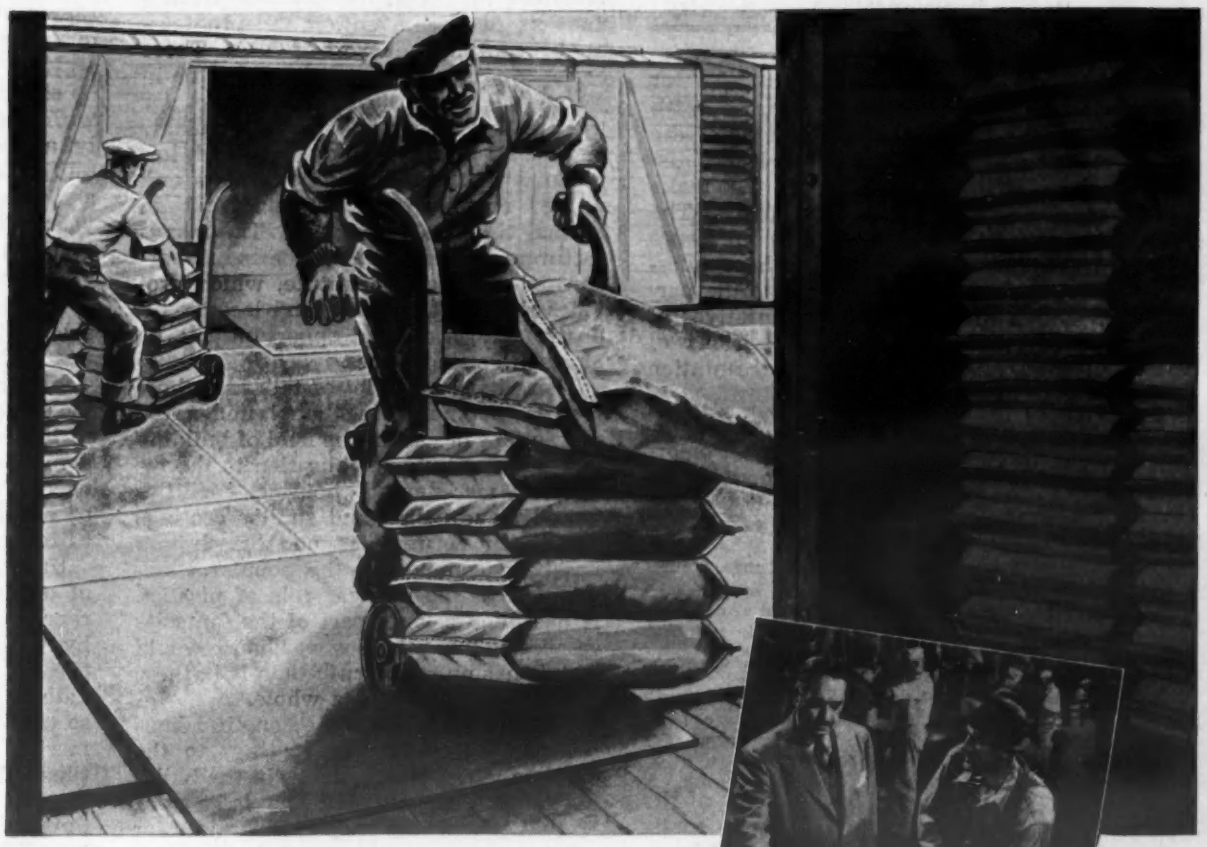
ARE HIGH IN STRENGTH...LOW IN COST

If you're looking for immediate delivery of low-cost shipping bags with extra strength to deliver your product safely to the job, let us hear from you.

Bemis Multiwall Bags have what it takes in your industry. They reduce shipping and handling damage because Bemis specifications for paper strength exceed, not just equal, Consolidated Freight Classification requirements. This extra strength keeps your production line moving, too, by reducing breakage.

Bemis Multiwall Paper Bag factories are located strategically to give you quick service. On unusually large orders or in an emergency more than one plant will go into production for you if necessary.

Why not talk over your multiwall bag needs with us? Let us show you what we honestly believe is the best multiwall bag built. Let us prove that Bemis service is unexcelled.



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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Bar the Fakers

It is a commendable purpose with which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sets out to get broad discussion of the many questions that make up the postwar problem of business. The chamber has adopted the radio forum method for its handling of these questions, and its plans contemplate the participation of qualified representatives of the several elements and divisions of business, along with some representation of government.

The purpose of the forums, which will have the designation, "America Tomorrow," has been succinctly set forth by the forward-looking president of the chamber of commerce as follows:—

> The highly constructive purpose of these forums will not be simply to stage debates for the sake of debate, but to provide the different groups representing our economy with a public platform where they can speak their minds—and arrive at some agreement on vital postwar issues. It has long been my belief that these groups have more areas of agreement than points of disagreement. The forums will have the positive purpose of exploring the areas of agreement.

Any properly qualified observer of the economic scene knows that the interests of the ownership, management, and labor elements of business are in fundamental agreement. He knows also that, unfortunately, their ideas are not similarly correlated. The same is true, in both instances, with reference to the basic divisions of business; that is, the financing and the operating groups. Its application is no less exact in respect of the economic trio of production, distribution, and consumption, which is basic to all business. The interjection of government does but serve to confound the confusion, because politics, more than any other agency, puts faddy ideas ahead of permanent interests.

The success of the proposed forums will, quite obviously, depend on the manner in which each of the many units that make up the several elemental divisions of business participates. The thing can be nothing more than a wrangle; it will be that if ideas, not real interests, predominate the thinking. There is so much reason why this striving for mutual understanding should be successful that any attempt to "sell it a bill of goods" must be squelched at first sight. Over the door of the forums should be this sign: "No peddlers allowed!"

—O-P-D—

Let Profiteering Ring

In spite of its solemn declarations of belief in and support of price-control as a "vital wartime necessity," the real views of the house committee which has taken a whack at OPA's methods of controlling prices, are set forth thus in its report:—

> Your committee subscribes to and recommends the view that tax laws regularly devised and enacted by Congress are the only proper means by which profits should be controlled.

In short, the policy of the Government of the United States of America with respect to price-gouging is, in the opinion of these, the duly elected makers of its laws, just this:—

> Profiteering is all right by us as long as we get our drag out of the take.

—O-P-D—

A Desirable Tie-In

The tie-in is an ancient and honorable means of doing good, mutually, reciprocally, and sometimes universally; although the term has got a blackeye because of its application to the nefarious practices of, well, the black-and-white markets in circumventing the profiteering-preventing endeavors of OPA. There comes up now a suggestion of a tie-in which has many desirable features for the public at large and for that reliable and useful branch of industry which has to do with the supplying of paints and related coatings for protective and, in normal times, esthetic uses. The manufacturers of prefabricated homes have organized a national institute, which provides the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry with a colossal opportunity to go along in getting places.

There has been a lot of talk as to how the developments incubated under the restrictions of war in the field of building materials and their application to the relief of war-starved housing facilities would leave paints and similar coatings with their occupation gone. Such talk has been common in the popular exaggeration of the postwar role of plastics. It has filled a large part of the fantasies respecting what the postwar house would be. It has no more truth than is in these inflated prophecies as a whole.

But, there is work to be done in adapting paints and similar coatings to the changes which will be made in the building field. The paint industry is at work on that job. There will be a big place for paint in the prefabricated house. A tie-in with the developers of that house will be of benefit to the paint industry and to its public usefulness.

—O-P-D—

Save—Don't Subsidize

All those who, in spite of ardent lip-service at the shrine of American industrial efficiency, strive in a thousand ways to get governmental support for the inefficient, are flooding Congress with appeals for a hoisting of the officially permitted price of crude petroleum. They have been turned down by other relevant agencies all the way up to the Director of Economic Stabilization. The subsidy certainly looks good to many people.

All the ills of the petroleum industry are attributed by those who have suffered from them for decades to the chain clamped on wildcatting and more organized or scientific searching for more oil resources by the insufficiency of the rewards under the current price ceiling. And that just doesn't make sense in six ways. The big way is the concurrent reports and records of the vast prospecting operations of those who have the money and the men required for such work. It could be that others, currently not so well equipped for such work, would be more successful—it could be, "but it ain't!"

Another big joker in the plea for subsidization of by-and-large wildcatting for oil is the fact that, if the price of crude oil were put up to cover what it would be necessary to pay to attract men from other jobs—war jobs, you know—to wildcatting, nobody could afford to use petroleum products, and a subsidy for consumers would have to be added to the red-ink entries in Federal financing. Also, the manpower shortage in necessary places would be aggravated.

The petroleum industry does not need subsidization, especially the futile sort. Should the national exigencies call for more oil, there are a lot of nonessential uses that could be shelved for the duration.

—O-P-D—

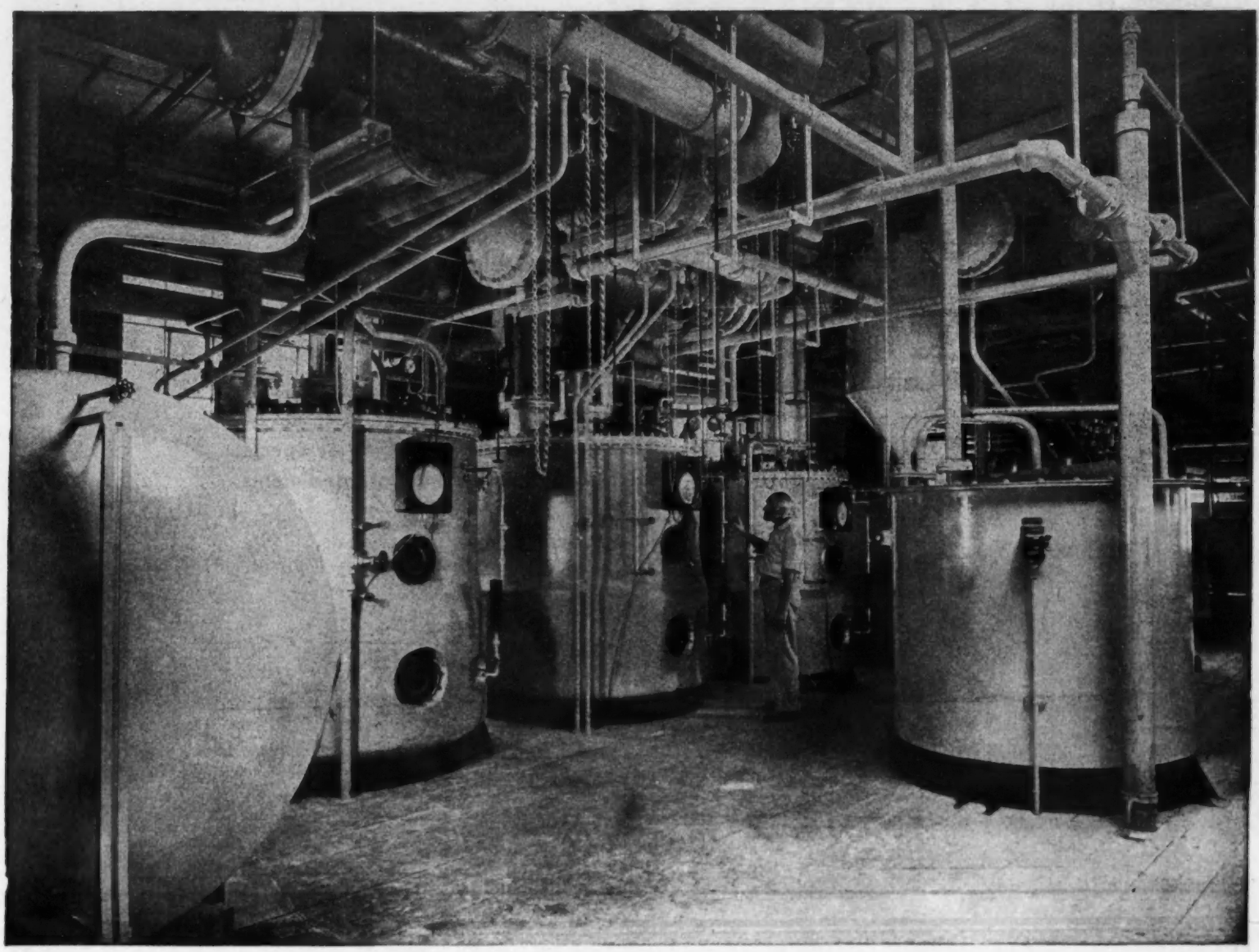
A Case in Equity

The National Fertilizer Association has long been doing a good job—yes, hundreds of good jobs—for the industry it represents. It brought the industry out of financial dumps a few years ago—and without piling the cost of the uplifting on consumers of fertilizers; the difference with respect to what was paid was mainly, almost wholly, that payment was required, sellers being weaned off the soft and easy credit "system" of previous years. The cost of fertilizers has risen less over the past decade than that of any other supply bought by farmers.

This is just a bit of factual stating to sketch the idea that the fertilizer industry has a good national organization—whatever the antitrust division may have thought about its functioning—and to lead to the point that this useful organization faces a big opportunity in connection with the plan for the distribution of ordnance ammonium nitrate for fertilizer use next year.

Until January 31, 1944, the distribution of ordnance nitrate will be handled by representatives of TVA, mainly chosen by WPB. The trade has been asked to present a plan for distribution after that date. Of course, under laws, rules, and so on, WPB is not in position to extend merited recognition to the National Fertilizer Association in connection with the construction of the desired plan of distribution. But, the fertilizer industry is not bound by any statute or decree to fail or neglect to make proper advisory use of its national organization in the construction of an equitable plan.

As the WPB Chemicals Division says, the ordnance nitrate is something of an extra allowance. It is quite clear that, for this reason alone, its distribution should be equitably allocated. And there are other reasons, looking to the welfare of the industry and that of agriculture.



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Sulphuric Acid Demand Taxes Production — Metallic Sodium Placed Under Allocation

While short stocks have placed a limit on spot transactions in industrial chemicals, interest in future requirements has continued active. Producers have placed heavy tonnage orders in several of the major chemicals. There was a tendency to increase commitments for delivery over next year, this desire having been inspired, probably, by the shortage of supplies apparent over the last half of 1943. Substantial shipments have featured the heavy chemical group. The government received a good measure and so did lend-lease, while the remainder was divided as equally as possible among the civilian consuming industries.

Sulphuric acid was bought heavily and it was apparent at the close of the week that demand had topped production. This condition was not local but was revealed at various supply centers throughout the country. Shipments from ordnance plants have not reached expectations and buyers have experienced a steady tightening in the supply situation.

During the past four months, several chemicals have been added to the allocated list by WPB. The latest one is metallic sodium. The expanding aviation program has made this necessary to assure ample supplies for military purposes. Substitute chemicals will have to be used by manufacturers of less essential items.

The Copper Recovery Corporation announced that government prices will not be paid to those holders of copper products and copper base alloy products, who received inquiries from the government as to their willingness to sell their material for listed prices above scrap prices, but who, by November 30, 1943, have not expressed to the Copper Recovery Corporation a willingness to sell at such prices.

Lend-lease shipments of baking powder during September were 51.520 pounds, making the total since January 1, 664,030 pounds.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.4 in the week ended Nov. 13, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 90.6 in the previous week and 89.7 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Alumina Gelatinous.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 19,975 pounds from excess inventories, also 2,000 pounds of alumina oxide.

Ammoniac Sal.—White granular moved chiefly against small lot orders. Producers reported supplies fully sufficient to meet demand. Local office of WPB offered 11,312 pounds of English manufacture from excess inventories.

Barium Chromate.—Material to the extent of 6,400 grams was offered by WPB Regional Redistribution Division.

Bleaching Powder.—Sewage disposal, sanitation and water purification requests were granted in full by WPB for November. Local WPB office offered a small lot involving 4,000 pounds.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand sustained for Winter requirements. The call continued ahead of production with contract shipments considerably behind in some instances. The supply situation remained tight with no apparent signs of easement in sight.

Calcium Hydride.—A lot of 5,800 pounds was offered by the local office of WPB from excess inventories.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Heavy withdrawals for war industries have taken nearly all of this material as soon as produced. The definitely short supply has held the market in a tight position and only very high rated orders have been given consideration.

Chlorine.—Government requirements have kept the civilian supply short. Steady production has failed to replenish stocks sufficiently to ease the buying situation.

Copper Sulphate.—Withdrawals for industrial use continued at a normal level. Production was sufficient to add gradually to the stockpile which is conserved to handle the future agricultural wants. Export inquiry was reported fair. A small lot of 1,000 pounds was offered by the local office of WPB from excess inventories.

Manganese Dioxide.—Local office of WPB offered 8,800 pounds from excess inventories.

Nickel Chloride.—Some excess inventory stock amounting to 3,550 pounds of crystals was offered by the local WPB office.

Phosphorus.—WPB granted in full for November, requests for matches, fire retardants, boiler water treatment, bearing metals and mining flotation. These same requests were granted in October. Other industries were cut, the decrease depending upon inventories and the rating of essential use.

Potash Caustic.—Consuming interest in futures continued active with a satisfactory contract tonnage placed. Production was reported sufficient to meet requirements although the shortage of containers has slowed up shipments to some extent.

Potash Chlorate.—Quarterly allocations have production well covered. Output was meeting demand and that was about all. Occasional lots for resale have been noted but in most instances these were small. A lot of 642 pounds was offered by the local office of WPB.

Potash Cyanide.—Market has remained relatively quiet with stocks limited and prices firm. A quantity involving 1,200 pounds was offered by the local office of WPB.

Potash Permanganate.—Most of the production was routed through channels for government requirements, the call being rather accentuated of late. Under such conditions, the supply was short for civilian use and the buying situation at the close appeared tighter than before.

Salt.—War Food Administration has purchased 60,000 pounds of kiln-dried special stock salt, packed in double cotton bags at .00865c. per pound, Newark, California.

Soda Ash.—Consuming demand did not relax from its peak level. The call was so urgent that material was shipped as soon as produced. The fact that demand kept above the supply point, left the buying situation in an unfavorable position for immediate or prompt shipment. Contract orders for future delivery have been entered in substantial volume.

Soda Caustic.—Although some interests claim they can see improvement in the distant future, there was

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
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FINEST QUALITY
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SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
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An improved crystal form, guaranteed 55% SO_2, pure white, especially effective as a food, beverage and photographic preservative and bleach.
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nothing in the present situation that could be construed as favorable. According to reports, the domestic industrial demand for the coming year will likely be greater than in 1943. This is substantiated by a mounting inquiry from the rayon industry and from the oil refineries. The present outlook is clouded by war developments and the amount required for lend-lease. At any rate, the market last week was definitely short of supplies.

Metallic Sodium.—WPB placed this chemical under allocation. This material is essential to the manufacture of high octane gasoline and in making plexiglass airplane noses. Steps have been taken to provide new sodium production by improvements to present facilities. But even when these are completed, the output will not be sufficient for all civilian purposes, after military requirements have been met. Allocation will be operated through the customary forms —WPB-2945 and WPB-2946.

Acids

Acetic.—Textile industry was allocated 1,260,734 pounds by WPB for the month of November while plastics received 1,687,125 pounds. These two industries topped all the others and represented 90 percent of their requests.

Chromic.—Material moved against allocated orders as rapidly as produced. The market remained in a relatively tight position.

Oxalic.—Demand continued heavy with essential requirements satisfied. The supply situation was reported a little more comfortable in some quarters, but revealed no important sign of remaining so indefinitely. In other directions, production was reported sold ahead through January.

Phosphoric.—Supply situation kept the market tight. Heavy withdrawals of basic material for war industries have prevented production from expanding sufficiently to relieve the stringency.

Sulphuric.—Steady expansion of buying interest has finally caught up with production and a definite shortage in the general supply situation has developed. This condition was not only evidenced in the local market, but at producing points throughout the country. So far ordnance plants have contributed little to help out the situation and the present outlook is none too favorable for an adequate supply to meet actual and essential wants.

Insecticides

Outlook for insecticides and fungacides is subjected to conflicting influences. Tentative reports indicate that stocks should be ample for garden and commercial requirements if present plans can be carried out. Government allocations of raw materials which are regulated by WPB must be sufficient and delivered to manufacturers in accordance with seasonal output schedules. In some producing quarters, containers are several months late in delivery. Manpower and transportation problems must be solved.

Exporters of calcium arsenate under Maximum Price Regulation No. 315 (arsenicals), are classified as a "dealer" and therefore may charge the maximum prices established for sales by dealers, according to an interpretation of the regulation just issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Spray or dusting lime is considered an agricultural liming material within the meaning of Maximum Price Regulation No. 386, covering agricultural liming materials, the Office of Price Administration has announced, since it eventually finds its way to the soil where it performs all the functions of an agricultural liming material.

During the month of September 13,800 pounds of sulphur strips were shipped to the Allied Nations in compliance with the lend-lease program.

—O-P-D—

Tannin Corporation To Liquidate Nov. 30

—Continued from page 5

Carl B. Ely, president of the Tannin Corporation, will retire when the company is dissolved, but is retaining a general interest in the industry as a director of the new company. Charles J. Vermilye, vice-president of the Tannin Corporation, will remain temporarily with the new company in the capacity of manager. Arthur Sauer, sales manager of the Tannin Corporation, will remain as sales manager of the new company.

—O-P-D—

APC Chemical Patents Abstracts Available

—Continued from page 3

booklet and $25 for all thirty-three booklets. Many libraries will want a reference copy and a circulating copy. The paper situation necessitates close adjustment of the printing to the known demand; orders should be placed not later than December 10 to make sure of receiving copies.

Order blanks (already sent to all members of the American Chemical Society and of the Science-Technology Group, Special Libraries Association) may be had from the Alien Property Custodian, Field building, Chicago 3, Illinois.

—O-P-D—

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Perkin Medal Awarded To Gaston F. Du Bois

—Continued from page 3

engineer from the Federal Polytechnic in Zurich in 1903 and afterward specialized in electrochemistry at the Technische Hochschule in Dresden.

Coming to America on a visit in 1904, he was offered and accepted a position with Monsanto Chemical Company by the late John F. Queeny, president and founder of the company. Since that time he has contributed to practically every technical development of the company and its subsidiaries.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Lime output in California during 1942 amounted to 98,548 short tons.

Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation's Los Angeles tube division has been awarded the Maritime "M."

Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, has issued a three year calendar pad.

Ronnie, Inc., Baltimore, Md., has merged with Georgia International Corporation, this city, a subsidiary of the Georgia Lumber Company, Augusta, Ga.

Made Calco Ad Manager

Robert Collyer has been named advertising manager of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company. Before joining the Calco organization, Mr. Collyer was active in direct mail advertising and in the printing trade in New York.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Workers Pay Shows Increase

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields increased 1.2 percent between August, 1942, and September, 1943, according to data reported by the Secretary of Labor. These workers' weekly earnings showed an increase of 1.2 percent, with an average of $42.91. This compared with an average of $34.73 for all nondurable goods manufacturing.

September-August comparisons in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	Sept., 1943	Aug., 1943	July 1943
Chemical and allied products.....	$42.91	$42.91	$42.13
Ammunition	43.60	42.47	42.25
Chemicals	50.08	49.94	49.45
Cottonseed oil.....	25.34	23.53	23.04
Crude petroleum products	51.13	48.89	49.16
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	33.87	33.25	32.25
Explosives, safety fuses	47.82	47.28	47.66
Fertilizers	29.41	28.51	28.79
Fireworks	*...	*...	39.10
Paints and varnishes	43.22	43.49	42.58
Petroleum refining.	55.29	55.83	54.75
Rayon, allied products	38.15	37.50	37.57
Soaps	45.85	44.45	42.13

Hourly

	Hourly		
	Sept., 1943 Cents	Aug., 1943 Cents	July 1943 Cents
Chemical and allied products.....	93.9	92.8	93.0
Ammunition	94.4	91.8	91.1
Chemicals	108.6	107.1	107.6
Cottonseed oil.....	47.4	48.7	48.5
Crude petroleum products	113.0	110.6	111.3
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	78.2	76.9	76.6
Explosives	102.8	100.9	102.6
Fertilizers	66.6	65.1	64.4
Fireworks	*...	*...	91.9
Paints and varnishes	93.9	92.8	93.0
Petroleum refining.	122.4	120.8	121.4
Rayon, allied products	90.5	88.3	88.0
Soaps	97.7	95.6	93.9

* Not available.

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Joins Hercules Company

Dr. E. N. Woodbury has been appointed by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., to assist Friar Thompson, jr., company entomologist. Dr. Woodbury, who has been with the Crop Institute of Pennsylvania State College, will work on 'Thanite' and other synthetic toxic agents for insecticides.

—O-P-D—

Carman Quits WPB For Plastic Ass'n Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Frank H. Carman will assume the position of general manager of Plastics Materials Manufacturers' Association, effective January 1, 1944. Mr. Carman has been with WPB since 1941. Originally appointed to handle the allocation of neoprene, he was responsible for allocations of all synthetic rubbers and vinyl polymers until August, 1943. Mr. Carman was also technical consultant for Chemicals and Allied Products Branch, working with the Coordinator for Rubber of WPB and the Rubber Reserve Company, which was charged with the responsibility of building the new plants as well as determining what types of synthetic rubber to be produced. Prior to the appointment of the Rubber Director he handled all details connected with the synthetic rubber program for WPB.

In August, 1942, Mr. Carman was appointed chief of plastics section in the Chemicals Division with responsibility for allocations, plant expansions, priority assistance, manpower problems, etc. for thermoplastic, thermosetting and vinyl resins, adhesives and acrylo-nitrile which is used in the production of synthetic rubber. Prior to his Washington affiliation Mr. Carman was with Armstrong Cork Co. and, before that time, with B. F. Goodrich Co.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Grebe Receives S.C.I. Medal

—Continued from page 7

chairman of the meeting was Dr. Foster Dee Snell.

Ray H. Boundy, manager of the plastics division of Dow Chemical, spoke about the personal side of the **medalist's life**, and Dr. W. R. Zeazey, research coordinator of Dow Chemical, spoke on his accomplishments. The medal, which may be awarded annually for valuable application of chemical research to industry was presented to Dr. Grebe in recognition of his contribution to the solution of some of the very difficult problems connected with the automatic control of chemical reactions, particularly with reference to the anticipatory control necessary to the reactions. Dr. Grebe gave an address on "Tools and Aims of Research."

—O-P-D—

Thies Heads Goodyear Plastics, Chemicals Sales

—Continued from page 4

R. S. Sanders and Eileen Marshall, also of that organization, will be members of the new division.

The new division will devote its activities in the plastics and associated fields, currently working on 'Pliolite,' a rubber derivative used as an insulating material for wire for the army; 'Chemigum,' synthetic rubber, oil resistant type, manufactured in the company's privately owned synthetic plant, and de-protenized rubber, employed where low water absorption qualities are desirable.

Thies has been with Goodyear thirteen years, since 1930, when he started in the company's research department. He has been in Akron since 1920, when he was associated with the Miller Rubber Company. He is a graduate in chemistry of Phillips University in Oklahoma and holds a master of science degree from the University of Chicago. During world war I he served two years in the Army as lieutenant in heavy artillery.

—O-P-D—

Sulphur Shipments Rate Revised Upward by WSA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration announces that it has approved a rate of $3.71 a ton, plus a surcharge of 38 percent, on shipments of sulphur in bulk from Galveston, Texas, to Tampa, Fla., effective on loadings completed on and after November 1. It was also announced that approval has been given to a rate of $3.47 a ton, plus a surcharge of 28 percent, on movement of phosphate rock in bulk from either Tampa or Port Tampa, Fla., to Houston, Tex., effective on loadings completed on and after November 1.

—O-P-D—

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 25

Zinc dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135 -	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,4,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide,[4] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.65¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10⅝-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton	75.00 -	100.00
white, 95%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Dec. 6 issue of OPD.

Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Processing Agents Active—Leather Items Remain Slow —New Sweetpotato Starch Arriving

With activity in the textile producing and processing industries continuing at manpower capacity, the demand for chemicals and finishing agents was well maintained during the week. Movement in the leather chemicals was slow, as has been the case for some time past. Feature of the period was the arrival of new-production sweetpotato starch in fair-sized quantity. The new material is priced somewhat higher than that made available in 1942, stocks of which were exhausted last Spring.

Cotton consumed during October totaled 846,209 bales of lint and 117,399 bales of linters, according to the Department of Commerce. In October, 1942 lint consumption was 973,086 bales; and linters consumption 115,900 bales. The Office of Price Administration also during the week announced the appointment of ten officials of concerns making starch and other vegetable adhesive products to serve as an industry advisory committee.

United States production of rayon will approximate 658,000,000 pounds it was reported by a prominent industry official. This volume compares with an output of 633,000,000 pounds in 1942, and 573,000,000 pounds during 1941. The increase over the two-year period is approximately 15 percent. The War Production Board has also declared that a substantial percentage of rayon-weaving facilities now operating on Army contracts are expected to be freed for civilian production as a result of an impending cut-back in procurement of fragmentation-bomb parachutes, likely to be announced within the next two weeks.

Price Changes

Advanced

Starch, sweetpotato, 1¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
269.4	269.4	271.9	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—Good demand holding schedule of quotations steady.

Chrome Acetate. — Prices steady. Call for mordanting of military colors has tapered off somewhat in recent weeks.

Formaldehyde. — Continues tight, allocated by WPB. November allocation for textiles 681,300 pounds, compared with an October allocation of 562,240 pounds. Market firm.

Potash Bichromate.—Use in essential production keeping supplies tight. Allocated by WPB. Market firm.

Sodium Acetate.—Rather scarce. Demand from textile field described as normal. Production restricted by manpower conditions. Prices steady.

Sodium Sulphide.—In slightly easier supply condition as a result of decrease in demand. Quotations unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils.—Market steady. Sulphonated castor continues in easy supply. Tight supply positions of other sulphonated oils show no change.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Demand routine. Prices unchanged. A sizable shipment of annatto seed was reported to have arrived in this country from abroad recently.

Fustic.—Steady market sustained by contract shipments to regular users.

Hypernic. — Demand from normal consuming channels holding quotations stable.

Logwood.—Supplies continue amply sufficient. Demand satisfactory. Prices unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Call for use as extender of synthetic resin glues active. Shipments slightly delayed. Market firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Demand continues to greatly outstrip production. Quotation of technical material steady at level reported in previous issue. Edible, now priced at $2 per pound will be advanced 2c. per pound in December, in accordance with sliding price ceiling established for the material.

Blood, Soluble.—Supplies remain in slightly easier position in effect in recent weeks. Quotations steady.

Corn Dextrin.—Shipments continue somewhat delayed as a result of slow manufacturing process. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Corn sugar.—Production somewhat behind demand. Increased call reported in recent weeks. Prices unchanged.

Starch, Corn.—Shipments continue active. Current production rate satisfactorily meeting rather heavy demand. The War Food Administration reports that on October 28 it purchased 7,489,100 pounds of pearl and powdered cornstarch. The same bureau also reported that September deliveries of cornstarch to allied representatives totaled 9,523,460 pounds; and that deliveries during the first nine months of 1943 totaled 138,725,692 pounds. The visible supply of corn increased approximately 481,000 bushels in the week ended November 13 according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Ample supplies arriving on market. Demand heavy. Quotations steady. The total potato crop for 1943, including early and late potatoes, is placed at 469,092,000 bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture. The 1942 crop totaled 371,150,000 bushels, and the annual crop average during 1932-41 approximated 363,332,000 bushels.

Starch, Rice.—Suppliers stocks very small or entirely exhausted.

Starch, Sweetpotato. — Fair-sized shipments of 1943 production now starting to arrive. New material priced at 7½c. per pound. Last of 1942 production was closed out in Spring at 6¼c. per pound. The 1943 sweetpotato crop should yield approximately 75,801,000 bushels, the largest since 1935, according to the Department of Agriculture. The 1942 crop totaled 65,380,000 bushels.

Starch, Wheat. — Demand active. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged.

Zein.—Heavy war demand has resulted in production being greatly expanded. Continues under total allocation by WPB. Schedule of quotations remains unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Sale of occasional lots maintaining steady market tone.

Myrobalans.—Little buying interest. Disproportionate cost caused by high original price and freight. Quotations unchanged.

Nutgalls.—Demand reported as fair. Supplies sufficient to meet current requests. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 55,000 pounds of nutgalls.

Quebracho.—Inquiry again tapered off slightly. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Sumac.—No further information as to resumption of imports from Sicily.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ALBUMENS

OPD—11-22-1943 33

SPECIFY "GARTENBERG"
. . . always Uniform
. . . always Dependable

★ THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU DOMESTIC ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

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★★ SPEED VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS ★★

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Largest Manufacturers of Tanners' Egg Products
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■ BICHROMATE OF SODA
■ CHROMIC ACID
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
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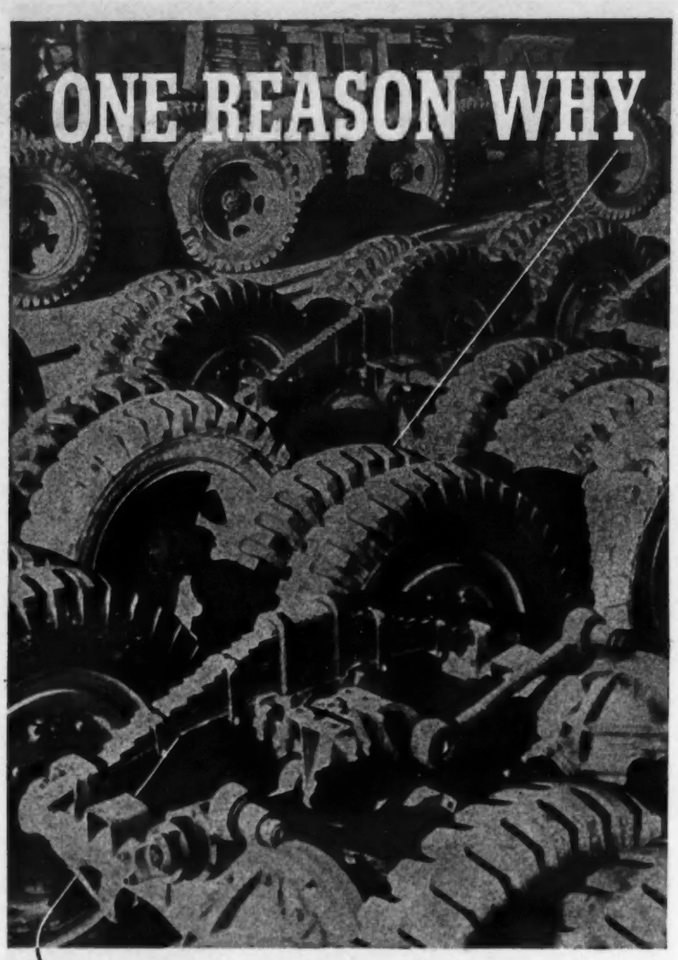

deliveries of CUMAR* are curtailed . . .

Cumar*, important in making varnishes, floor tiles, adhesives and many other peacetime products, is now widely used for the manufacture of synthetic rubber products, military fabrics and ship bottom paints. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cumar* is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Derivatives Demand by War Industry Continues Heavy —More Specific Coaltar Ceilings Set

War production demand continued its firm grasp on the supplies of coaltar and aromatic organic chemicals during the week. No price changes were reported. Among the primary products, the solvents remain scarce, civilians getting almost no benzol and very little toluol or xylol. Both industrial and refined grades of naphthalene are moving into processing channels as available. Phenol continues in the slightly easier supply condition in effect for some weeks.

A major development of the week was the announcement by the Office of Price Administration that cents-per-gallon ceiling prices had been set for 56 additional plants producing and selling coaltar. The ceilings reflect each individual plant's highest March, 1942 price for bulk sales, and augment the specific ceilings set on August 20 for most of the industry's plants.

Steel operations showed a further decrease for the week beginning November 15, when production scheduling was placed at 97.8 percent of ingot capacity, equivalent to an output of 1,704,600 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, scheduling had been at 98.2 percent, equivalent to the production of 1,711,600 net tons. In the week of 1942 corresponding to the November 15 week, production had amounted to 1,688,400 net tons. Steel ingot production in the Pittsburgh district for the week beginning November 15 was scheduled at 103.5 percent of capacity.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Consumption of benzol continues very heavy in the manufacture of war materials. Civilians getting little or no material. Price schedule firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 3,636,000 gallons.

Coaltar.—The OPA on November 17 announced cents-per-gallon ceilings for 56 additional plants producing and selling coaltar. Specific ceilings for a majority of the industry's plants were set on August 20. The new individual plant ceilings range from 3¼c. to 7c. per gallon, f.o.b. producer's plant, and reflect each plant's highest March, 1942, price for bulk sales. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 14,183,000 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Demand reported to be approaching a balance with output. Market firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 750,700 gallons.

Naphthalene.—Supplies of industrial and refined grade continue rather tight. Quotations unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 1,583,400 pounds.

Picolines.—Beta material continues in short supply. Alpha material reportedly tightening. Market firm.

Phenol.—Supply position continues somewhat easy in character. Quotations unchanged. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 211,100 pounds.

Toluol.—War production demand remains heavy, keeping civilian supply tight. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 727,200 gallons.

Xylol.—Supply position unchanged from that reported in previous issue. Freight classification difference putting price of xylol-toluol mixture at 31c. per gallon in New York not yet revised. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from this source during the week ending November 13 to have totaled 164,200 gallons.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Trade is moderate in the coaltar bases, but this appears to be principally because of the limited amount of new supplies available for current transactions. Interest in benzol is holding up well. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tank-cars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Demand reported to be holding up. Supply position comfortable. Market tone steady.

Cyclohexanol.—Quotations continue unchanged on regular demand.

Cyclohexanone.—Call for use as solvent for vinyl and other synthetic resins sustaining steady quotations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Supplies remain short on sustained demand for essential prodeduction. Market tone firm.

Benzoic, Technical.—Steady demand maintains firm schedule of quotations.

Broenner's.—Prices steady on representative demand.

Gamma.—Moving into regular consuming channels at satisfactory pace.

Maleic.—Supplies continue tight. Under full WPB allocation. Market tone firm.

Paranitrobenzoic. — Steady quotations maintained by call from regular consumers.

Picramic.—Demand for war production continues rather heavy. Quotations steady.

Sulphanilic. — Supplies continue tight. Market tone remains firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Representative demand holds schedule of quotations steady.

Anilin.—Supplies very tight as heavy movement into war production continues. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,700 pounds of aniline oil, and 3,600 pounds of aniline salt.

Anthraquinone.—Manufacturers of essential dyestuffs and other materials remain active consumers. Market tone firm.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Heavy demand from high priority sources keeping supplies tight. Quotations of primary suppliers unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Shipments to regular consuming channels continue satisfactory. Prices steady.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Supply position somewhat easier. Call for essential production and lend-lease reported to have decreased slightly. The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 4,500 pounds of dibutyl phthalate.

Diethylanilin.—Shortage of raw material restricts production. Regular shipments sustaining steady market.

Dinitrobenzene.—Quotations firm as

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

demand for war production is maintained.

Dinitrophenol.—Good inquiry from normal users sustaining steady prices.

Diphenylamine.—Continues to move heavily into war production. Market firm.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Representative demand holds schedule of prices steady.

Monochlorobenzene. — Supplies are rather tight on limited availability of raw material. Quotations unchanged.

Metaxylene. — The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 30,000 gallons of metaxylene.

Orthoanisidin.—Moving satisfactorily on regular contracts. Quotations unchanged.

Paranitroanilin.—Demand rather active. Market tone steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies allocated by WPB. Continues to move actively into war production. Prices steady.

Soda Metanilate. — Raw material limitation curbs production. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Dyestuffs and other coaltar color manufacture continued during the week at about the same active rate as before. Major limiting factor continues to be manpower. In the textile field, production of military goods is being maintained; manufacture of civilian woolens and worsteds has shown a gradual expansion; but the shortage of gray goods is still curtailing the output of civilian cottons.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

feeling is that his capabilities, evidenced many times and especially in his report on the rubber situation and the West Coast manpower problems, are equal to the task.

The first major problem Mr. Baruch will tackle is that of contract termination; he is to submit to Congress a bill of particulars for its action. He is also expected to deal with disposition of surpluses and government-owned plants—also questions which are pressingly before Congress.

U.S. Chamber Sponsors National Economy Talks

A series of public forums on the national economy is being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The forums to be broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company will be presented each Tuesday from 10:30 to 11 p.m., Eastern wartime. The series will run for eight weeks and will have as its participants spokesmen for labor, management, agriculture and government. The first forum will consider "Should Government War Control Be Continued After the War?" Among the questions scheduled for discussion on subsequent broadcasts will be:—

Should government-owned war plants be privately owned and operated?

Should government subsidize agriculture and other industries?

Should Congress enact incentive taxation to encourage new business enterprise?

Is a public works program necessary to full employment?

What should be the scope of the social security program?

Can management and labor settle disputes without strikes?

What should be the government's policy in respect to demobilization of the armed forces?

—O-P-D—

Kalbach with Gas Institute

John C. Kalbach, who in his capacity as senior supervisor has recently completed participation in the establishment of new productive facilities for explosives at the Plum Brook Ordnance Works of the Trojan Powder Company, has joined the staff of the Gas Institute to coordinate research and development activities in the field of gaseous reactions. Formerly, Mr. Kalbach was assistant production manager of Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, where he was in charge of the development of several pigment and high-temperature processes.

—O-P-D—

Trask Builds Warehouse

Arthur C. Trask Company, chemicals and tanning materials, has acquired 70,000 square feet of land at 3959 Wentworth avenue, Chicago. On the site, which is near the present location of the company at 4103 South LaSalle street, has been erected a warehouse and when conditions make it possible it is planned to construct a factory.

—O-P-D—

Warren Refining Shipments Not Interrupted by Fire

The Warren Refining and Chemical Company, Cleveland, whose plant was destroyed by fire November 11, has made arrangements for manufacturing facilities to serve its customers. The company has opened general and sales offices in the Terminal Tower building, Cleveland.

—O-P-D—

Hercules Advances Maguire

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appointed Milton J. Maguire as resident manager of the company's Portland, Ore., office. Mr. Maguire, who succeeds the late A. C. Duncan as head of the Paper Makers Chemical Department office, has been assistant manager at the company's PMC plant at Holyoke, Mass., since 1939. Prior to that, he was manager at the department's Albany, N. Y., office. He will be aided by J. V. B. Cox as assistant manager.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Kaback Dye Works, this city, has filed a certificate of dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Academy Fire Prevention Company, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Edward B. Wilber has been appointed manager of the New York office of the Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.

An-Lac Chemical Corporation, Dallas, Texas, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Empyre Fire Extinguisher Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

William S. Gray, jr., president of William S. Gray & Co., manufacturers' agent, this city, has been elected to the board of directors of the Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Starch Adhesives Industry Advisers Named by OPA

Ten officials of firms manufacturing starch and other vegetable adhesive products were appointed by the Office of Price Administration to serve on a Starch Adhesives Industry Advisory Committee. The committee will consult with OPA on the industry's pricing problems under existing regulations. Those named to the committee are:—

Frank Greenwall, National Starch Products Company, New York; Edwin Stein, Stein-Hall Manufacturing Company, New York; A. B. Crowell, Union Paste Company, Hyde Park, Mass.; J. B. B. Stryker, Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa.; H. C. Loderhouse, United Paste & Glue Company, New York; William Weaver, Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York; George J. Muller, Paisley Products, Inc., New York; Allan Lawrence, Manhattan Paste & Glue Company, New York; E. R. Paul, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; Edwin H. Arnold, Arnold-Hoffman Company, Providence, R. I.

—O-P-D—

Coaltar Price Ceilings Set for 56 Plants

—Continued from page 5

the maximum prices which they may charge purchasers of a particular class, OPA stated that discounts, allowances and differentials of all kinds granted to buyers of a particular class in March, 1942, must be continued. Thus, producers may not charge purchasers of the same class more than they did in March, 1942.

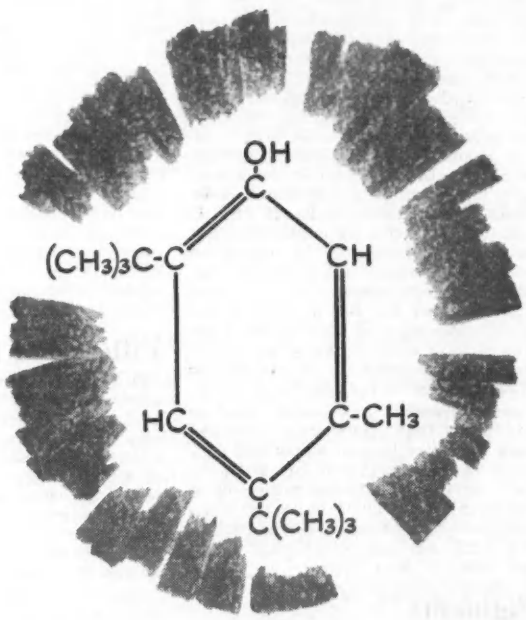
Since the producers of by-product coke are also producers of coal tar, adjustment provisions have been revised so that they are uniform in both instances.

Provision has also been made to cover sales in containers by those companies which do not sell in tank-car quantities. This type of sale will be subject to maximum prices previously established at March, 1942, levels.

—O-P-D—

Paul J. Weber, economist and head of the economic research department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has been elected assistant treasurer of the company.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SOVASOLS

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NEVILLAC RESINS

Hard Nevillac · Soft Nevillac · LX-483 Nevillac · Nevillac 10

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

These phenol-coumarone-indene resins, (the last two listed are viscous liquids) because of their unusual compatibility and plasticizing properties, are being widely used in the manufacture of:

ADHESIVES

Waterproof
Optical
Shoe
Food Packaging
Pressure sensitive

PAPER COATINGS

Ordnance wrap
Waterproof
Greaseproof
Army Rations (outside)

MISCELLANEOUS

Laminating Varnishes
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Leather Finishes
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Paints and Varnishes
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NEVILLAC RESINS are soluble in alcohol, hydrocarbons, ketones, esters, ethers and chlorinated hydrocarbons. They are compatible with most synthetic resins including cellulose esters and ethers, vinyl acetate, vinyl butyral and sein (corn protein) and partly with vinyl acetate and chloride copolymer.

They are not under allocation but require AA priority ratings to effect shipment. Write us for further information and samples.

A-10

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Chemicals for the Nation's War Program

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
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RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Industry Still Happily Situated Amid Brisk War Business, Despite Manpower and Container Shortages

Despite a further seasonal tapering-off of maintenance painting operations on relatively old buildings of private ownership and a disheartening additional shrinkage in new construction activity customarily affording fertile fields for the application of protective coatings, the American paint and varnish industry is far from being discouraged by present conditions or by the outlook.

Post-war planning is opening vistas of volumes of business of unprecedented magnitude and unparalleled aggregate profits, when the world conflict comes to an end and, meanwhile, sufficient orders for paint and varnish materials required in the war effort are pouring into the market to keep domestic producers, importers and processors of these materials more than comfortably busy, although facing a diminishing buying movement on civilian account until next Spring. But all departments of the industry are still handicapped by an insufficiency of manpower in their plants, a scarcity of numerous basic goods of foreign origin, and a shortage of shipping containers, from which there appears to be little likelihood of substantial relief until the termination of the war.

Incidentally, the Office of Price Administration has issued an amendment to its maximum price regulation order 53, covering fats and oils, whereby sellers of linseed oil who have in the past allowed discounts for prompt payment on purchases of this oil, are commanded to continue this practice, the cancellation of which in some quarters by merchandisers, who noted that this requirement had been omitted from the original order, had recently tended to increase the cost of this oil by that amount to many medium and small paint companies.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, B-K-M, 1c. to 2c. per 100 lbs.
W.G., 25c. per 100 lbs.
W.W. and X, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Alphapinene, ½c. per gal.
Rosin gum, E-F-G-H-I-N, 3c. to 10c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.3	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the metallic lead stockpile of the Defense Supplies Corporation at such high levels as to afford notable ease in the supply available for civilian use, oxidizers and other manufacturers of lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in covering all their requirements in pig lead. WPB has announced that, in declaring its withdrawal of "B" premium payments from newly opened lead mines, its designation "mines not already operating" meant mines which began work after October 27. Prices have remained unchanged for the week November 12-19 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Realizing that present supplies of zinc ores and concentrates are sufficient to meet current needs of slab processors and that the pressing need is for the slabs, rather than for the ore, the War Production Board has withdrawn its offer of special price bonuses to zinc mines for new recoveries of the ores in certain instances. In particular it has elucidated the meaning of its recent order placing limitations on its B and C premium payments by explaining that these payments would no longer be extended to mines not operating before the date of issuance of this latest order, October 27. But the new policy of withdrawing the offering of these premiums does not apply to any mines producing, developing or otherwise working prior to that date.

Announcement has been made on this score that applications received from the latter type of mines will continue to be considered by WPB on their merits until further notice. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week November 12-19 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Business continues in fair volume on both war and civilian-use accounts, with the former running well ahead of the latter. Market firm.

Lead Titanate.—Still moving in moderate quantities, chiefly into war production channels. Tone strong.

Litharge.—In quite brisk call from all classes of consumers.

Lithopone. — Undiminished buying by war production interests is now noted, overshadowing the purchasing for civilian account. Prices well maintained.

Orange Mineral. — Continues in steady demand. Tone firm.

Red Lead.—Sizable movement into domestic and export trade now reported. Market steady.

Titanium Dioxide. — Pending issuance of the long-awaited WPB order to regulate distribution of this material, deliveries continue far behindhand. The prerequisite of obtaining priorities is restraining many unqualified civilian consumers from placing their orders. Otherwise, the backlogs of producers would be even greater than they are. Market tight and firm.

White Lead.—War production account buying continues extremely heavy but there are also fair-sized purchasing operations on civilian account. Prices strongly maintained.

Zinc Oxides.—Movement of leaded zinc oxide continues on a sizable scale, although sales of lead-free are still somewhat restricted by the recent WPB order. Producers of synthetic rubber tires are the leading purchasers. Tone firm throughout.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Canadian and domestic grades continue moving in fair volume. The Office of Economic Warfare has tightened its restrictions on exports of asbestos roofing, as well as asphalt roofing and several animal feeds, by changing authority to ship abroad either or both of the abovementioned roofings under general license from Group 62 destinations to Group K destinations.

Barytes.—Business holding up well. Tone steady.

Chalk.—Buying interest still reaching sizable proportions. Market firm.

China Clay.—A steady movement is noted in this material. Tone stable. New York WPB office is offering from excess inventories 500 pounds of kaolin powder.

Charcoal.—Losing money on every shipment that they make of softwood

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

Headquarters for

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★ *(Subsidiaries of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio)*

★ W. B. LAWSON, INC., Sole Sales Agent, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
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Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
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FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

All colors of the rainbow have one thing in common when made by Imperial

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Pigment Color Division **GLENS FALLS, N.Y.**

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch Offices and Warehouses:

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Continuously Serving the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industries for Over a Quarter Century

DEPENDABLE "SMITHKO" PRODUCTS

Asbestos	Drop Black	Mica
Barytes	Gilsonite	Pumice Stone
Blanc Fixe	Iron Oxides	Red Copper Oxide
Calcium Carbonate	Lamp Black	Silica
Chrome Oxides	Magnesium Oxide	Stearates
Clays	Manganese Oxide	Talcs

Help Preserve the Four Freedoms!

Buy More War Bonds!

SMITH CHEMICAL & COLOR CO.

INCORPORATED 1919

55 John Street — Brooklyn 1, New York

charcoal at the GMPR price levels which still prevail on this material, its producers and sales agencies are still eagerly awaiting a long-withheld but now-virtually-perfected order revising upward the price schedules on this charcoal of the paint trade to levels commensurate with the ceilings fixed on hardwood charcoal, nearly six months ago.

Mica.—A steadily expanding demand is noted for waterground grades, especially the pulverized types, but there is also a fairly brisk inquiry for the dryground grades. Prices well maintained throughout the list. New York WPB office is offering from excess inventories some scrap (splittings) No. 855, MRS 35-1973.

Talc.—A routine business continues to be noted in this material. Market steady.

Whiting.—Moving in slow but steady fashion. Tone firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Buying interest of fair proportions still shown in this color. Market stable.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in moderate demand with prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—Chiefly in consequence of the exceedingly large and constantly expanding purchasing of furnace and quick-processing blacks, most of which has stemmed from the recent huge acceleration of production in the synthetic rubber tire industry, stocks of carbon blacks are continuing to be pulled down. At the close of October, stocks revealed a reduction of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 pounds, to approximately 227,000,000 pounds, despite a fairly sizable amplification of production which carried the total for the month to 32,000,000 pounds, inasmuch as sales soared to an aggregate of around 44,000,000 pounds. The demand for channel blacks from the paint and ink trades is also growing steadily, but not by the leaps and bounds manifested in the call for furnace blacks.

Chrome Colors.—Volume of civilian use business somewhat restricted by WPB's recent order limiting distribution of chrome yellow, green, molybdate orange and zinc chromate yellow to orders bearing AA-1 ratings. However, demand continues heavy from government procurement agencies. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Driers and Flatteners

Although virtually all applications for allocations of the naphthenates are now being granted by the War Production Board, the necessary delays in procuring authorization to buy these driers are causing many users to turn even more extensively than hitherto to the nearly equally satisfactory tallates. There is also a fairly sizable call for resinates and linoleates and a moderate inquiry for soyates. October allocations of naphthenates showed the granting of requests for use as driers, outside military allocation, of 169,346 pounds. November allocations have not yet been reported but are understood to be much more liberal.

Stearates lead the flatteners and jellyfiers in point of activity, with many producers sold well ahead. There also continues a fair request for palmitates.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Continues in very tight supply, under full WPB allocation. The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 10,800 pounds of acetone.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Supply position reported to have become somewhat easier in recent weeks. The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 4,500 pounds of dibutyl phthalate.

Nitrocellulose. — Now available in comfortable volume. Market tone steady.

Naval Stores

Business in rosin and turpentine in Southern and local markets was quieter last week, consumers and dealers being disposed to curtail purchases after the recent sharp advance in prices and await further developments. Prices showed irregularity, but setbacks were not very marked and apparently caused little change in sentiment in trade circles regarding the future, underlying conditions still being regarded as bullish and likely to become more so in view of the steadily diminishing supplies and the unfavorable outlook for production next season as a result of the increasing manpower shortage. Production continues to decrease and the output during the remainder of the current season, in the opinion of some, is likely to prove unusually small and considerably under estimates current a while back.

Turpentine.—There were reports of a fair inquiry for small lots but the movement was lighter than in the previous week. Price changes were moderate.

Savannah, Nov. 19.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon— Cents.	Sales.	Drums— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	75¼	4,350	163	183	44,137
Tuesday	75	7,300	76	186	44,027
Wednesday	75¼	1,000	99	409	43,717
Thursday	75¼	2,350	57	256	43,518
Friday	75¼	2,100	28	98	43,486

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Turpentine is meeting with brisk call. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—Quotations showed irregularity in the local market in company with developments in the primary center. Trade was quieter, buyers being inclined to hold off for fresh developments.

Savannah, Nov. 19.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per 100 lbs. in drums—Low of-range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.25	$3.25	$3.27	$3.27	$3.27
D	3.73	3.72	3.74	3.75	3.75
E	4.05	4.03	4.02	4.02	4.01
F	4.06	4.04	4.03	4.02	4.01
G	4.06	4.04	4.03	4.02	4.01
H	4.10	4.04	4.03	4.00	4.01
I	4.11	4.06	4.08	4.09	4.09
K	4.23	4.20	4.22	4.25	4.25
M	4.31	4.23	4.25	4.30	4.30
N	4.41	4.36	4.38	4.38	4.38
WG	5.80	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
WW	5.80	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
X	5.80	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Sales	309	327	195	514	179
Receipts	75	453	251	272	132
Shipments	500	935	501	900	600
Stocks	...	...	...	...	50,942

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Rosin buyers competing. B grade, $5 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.79; M grade, $5.98; W.W. grade, $8.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Contract movement steady. Supplies on spot remain light. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Fairly active demand for all grades. Market firm owing to increased cost of basic material.

Tar Oil.—Steady movement to local and other consumers on old and new orders. Market firm.

Shellac

With the Defense Supplies Corporation continuing to build up its stockpile of shellac to towering proportions, as a surplus reserve from which to meet all possible war requirements for an incalculably lengthy period, there is little shellac yet available for civilian uses. Some greater liberality is being shown in the granting of allocations to war production contractors but no larger allotments have been granted to the manufacturers of phonograph records since announcement was made that they would be allowed for the three concluding months of this year 20 percent of their average consumption for the third and fourth quarters of 1941.

Revised estimates on India's 1943 Baisakhi lac crop have indicated a shrinkage in this yield—which figures as the principal crop of the year—from a preliminary estimate of 402,000 maunds, or 33,076,560 pounds, to 390,500 maunds, or 32,089,200 pounds. In 1942, the total Baisakhi crop, which is customarily collected in April and May from all host trees except the kusum tree, reached 1,038,250 maunds, or 85,267,050 pounds, and in 1941, this

[DU PONT RUTILE holds a Quiz]

Will chalk-resistant "TI-PURE" R 610 meet these specifications?

ARMY ORDNANCE 3-175 (WHITE AND LIGHT BLUE)
HOLABIRD ORDNANCE ES-680a
ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS T-1599 PL-1712
MARITIME COMMISSION 52-MC-9 52-MC-12 52-MC-13
ARMY-NAVY AERONAUTICAL AN-TT-T-436a TYPE II
NAVY AERONAUTICAL M485c NON-SPECULAR SEA BLUE
M520b SEMI-GLOSS SEA BLUE
M543a INTERMEDIATE BLUE

The animated figure "Du Pont Rutile" illustrates the close packing of atoms in a du Pont Rutile crystal. If made of ping-pong balls, the figure would be 10,000,000 times actual size of this crystal.

A. Yes—All of them.

Q. Is it peculiar that all these specifications require the same type of titanium dioxide?

A. Not at all—because each specification aims to designate a grade of pigment having maximum resistance to chalking and fading.

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7

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Durez RESIN NEWS

Durez 219 Resin

Several years ago when materials for the manufacture of Durez 220 Resin became scarce, Durez 219 Resin was offered as a replacement. Its excellent properties resulted in its immediate acceptance for use in various types of oleoresinous coatings.

Durez 219 is a terpene phenolic resin having unusually pale color and complete solubility in all types of varnish thinners. Its compatibility with drying oils, both refined and bodied, is equal to that of most soluble resins available. In combinations with soft drying oils it produces finishes which dry rapidly to good hardness and which have good resistance and durability.

Durez 219 Resin can be used to advantage in all types of clear varnishes, enamels —both gloss and semi-gloss, flat—and in emulsion paints.

Fire-Resistant Paint

Fire-resistant properties can be incorporated in a finish by proper formulation and selection of ingredients. A material of good performance is represented by a recent development of our laboratory which is known as P-50896.

Although the paint carries a high percentage of pigment, the brushing and flow properties are quite good. The film dries rapidly, becoming very hard on aging. It is lusterless and has good color and high opacity.

Tests made with a blast lamp, using a coated steel panel, show no blistering or combustion and very little fuming. Best results are obtained in thin films.

Because of the excellent fire-resisting and fire-retarding properties of the P-50896 it should be of interest for many wartime and industrial uses.

Durez 11696 Resin

Durez 11696 is a pure phenolic resin made with C.P. Phenol. It is comparable in general performance to Durez 500 and 525 Resins and can be used as a replacement for these resins. Varnishes and other finishes made with Durez 11696 have high resistance to water, both boiling and cold, and to alkali solutions. Flexibility and durability are very good. The resin is insoluble in petroleum hydrocarbons until cooked at high temperatures in the presence of oils. This insolubility results in good resistance to gasoline and oils, especially in baked films.

Oil-Free Binder

Durez 50800 continues to be in demand for use in extending drying oils by blending directly with oil in making general type finishes and, in some cases, as the complete vehicle without drying oil. The liquid resin is soluble in all common thinners and is compatible with drying oils and resins. It responds to the action of metallic drier in much the same manner as a drying oil. Formulations are available.

Textured Olive Drab Enamel

Specification OQMG No. 134 of the Quartermaster Corps covers a finish for helmet liners. One of the texturing materials recommended is Durez Phenolic Dust. This material is essentially a phenolic compound of variously sized granules...inert to moisture and unaffected by enamel components.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

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crop aggregated 874,000 maunds, or 71,912,720 pounds.

Customary consumers of shellac are still having recourse on a steadily expanding scale to replacement materials, including copals and zein, and other substitutes.

Synthetic Resins

Demand continues keen for virtually all synthetic resins—but, with only a few exceptions, civilian consumers are still experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining their requirements. Thus among the latest allocations, little more liberality has been shown by WPB in granting civilian-use requests for phenolic reins. In the November allocations, 80,000 pounds of off-grade byproduct phenolic molding compound has been allowed for wine and liquor closures on a deferred delivery basis but in other directions the allocations for civilian-end-uses have been smaller than those for October.

New York office of WPB is offering from excess inventories 495 pounds of black bakelite powder, also 5,500 pounds of resin No. 1226, for thermosetting material and 4,641 pounds of paraplex resin AL-111.

Varnish Gums

Ester Gum.—More extensive production is resulting from the easing of the glycerine situation. The demand continues brisk and is being better satisfied. New York WPB office is offering from excess inventories 291 pounds of this gum.

Copal.—Varnish makers and producers of rosin emulsion paints are still buying quite freely of Congo copal. The market is fairly well supplied with recent arrivals.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Argentine export records show recent additional shipments to the United States of 15,070 bags, or approximately 241 tons, of acid-precipitated casein and 19,559 bags, or about 314 tons, of ground material. Recently, the Argentine market stiffened again, after dropping to 8½ cents, f.o.b. source, and is now firm around 10½ cents f.o.b. source. No additional import licenses have been granted lately and operations are limited chiefly to sales of the imported material, with only meager amounts of the greatly restricted domestic production changing hands at the maximum prices established by OPA.

Glues.—Despite increasing arrivals of bones and other glue stuffs, there is still a dearth of the raw materials needed for making both hide and bone glues and producers generally continue hopelessly behind in deliveries because of the greatly restricted output, due not only to this shortage of raw materials but also to lack of adequate manpower in their plants.

—O-P-D—

Protective Coatings Research Project Started

A project is now under way at Temple University involving research in important problems associated with the development of protective coatings on equipment and supplies to be sent to armed forces in all war theatres. The research program has been established by the National Defense Research Committee, and is being directed by Dr. William T. Pearce, former dean of the school of chemistry and professor of industrial and physical chemistry at North Dakota State College.

Work is being carried on in special laboratories in Temple's College Hall, facilities having been set up at the request of the National Research Council, which was organized in 1916 by the late President Woodrow Wilson to promote research in physics and biology and to encourage the application and dissemination of scientific knowledge.

Under the direction of Dr. Pearce, experienced paint and varnish technologist, and several assistants, are working on the project to find organic coatings, such as paints, lacquers and varnishes, for the protection of materials going to the armed forces. Dr. Pearce has placed no minimum time limit on the experiments he is conducting, although he hopes to have "productive results within the near future."

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, has named A. W. Brown secretary in addition to his other duties as traffic manager.

H. Kaplan Paint & Supply Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Prince Lacquer & Chemical Company, New York, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Super Paint Manufacturing Company, Bronx, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Miller G. Robinson has been appointed manager of the engineering service of the paint division of Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, O., according to M. M. Carmody, sales manager.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Flaxseed Irregular Within Moderate Limits — Linseed Oil Somewhat More Active—Hog Markets Steadier

No material change in the character of business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was noticeable last week, conservative purchasing operations still being the rule. The prevailing tone remained firm, however, in the absence of any pressure of offerings. Production at vegetable oil plants has latterly increased, but much of the output is apparently still being applied on unfilled contracts, leaving only unusually light spot supplies available.

A somewhat better inquiry was reported for linseed oil. Flaxseed prices were irregular within moderate limits. Hog markets were steadier despite a continuation of heavy receipts. Stocks of lard showed a moderate decrease during the first half of November instead of an increase as some had expected in view of the large hog slaughter. In order to help in handling the slaughter and distribution of this year's record hog supply the government last week temporarily lifted some of the restrictions on farm-slaughtered hog products.

Effective November 18, authority to export various oil meals and cakes under a general license was removed and such products may now move out of the country only under individual licenses. Production of vegetable oils in Brazil this year is expected to be sufficiently large to meet all domestic requirements in 1944, estimated at 100,000 tons, and provide an export surplus. It is estimated that 80,000 tons of oils will be produced in the State of Sao Paulo alone.

Users of tallow and grease will be permitted to maintain a 60 days' supply as a result of increased production of these products, it was announced by the WFA. Details of the order, effective November 20, will be found in another column. Seven members of the margarin manufacturing industry, who will advise the OPA on matters affecting the price of the product, were appointed by OPA to a Margarin Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee.

The chairman of the War Production Board has certified approval of a plan of joint action in motor delivery of waste fats and greases by a group of Iowa concerns.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.4	191.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement into consuming channels in the paint industry on contracts. New inquiries held up well. Market firm.

Coconut.—Quiet here in the absence of any increase in offerings.

Corn.—Production reported to have increased recently, but local offerings of oil remained light. Market firm.

Cottonseed.—Inquiry good for salad and cooking oil. Offerings light, production still being sold ahead.

Olive.—Offerings still scarce on spot and market quiet though inquiries numerous. California olives are being harvested although the main portion of the crop for oil has not yet been picked, according to the monthly government crop report which put the condition of the crop on November 1 at 61 percent, the same as last year.

Palm.—Moderate lots available for qualified buyers, with occasional inquiries noted for such quantities.

Peanut.—Offerings of crude oil reported light in all sections despite larger movement of peanuts to the mills. Local market quiet.

Soybean.—Inquiry good but transactions limited by inadequate offerings of oil. Market firm at ceiling. Chicago reported the visible soybean supply November 15 as 13,492,000 bushels, an increase of 1,448,000 bushels within a week. Visible supply last year 1,264,000 bushels. Government deliveries of beans on lease-lend account in September 5,467,600 pounds.

Tung.—Supplies steadily diminishing here and in outside markets. Government deliveries on lease-lend account in September 1,505,000 pounds.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Vegetable oil offerings a trifle more wide than usual, but quantities still restricted. Castor, prime cold pressed, quoted at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, plus drum cost. Chinawood quoted at 38½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Coconut, crude, qualified buyers can purchase at 8c. per pound in tankcars. Sesame, crude, quoted at 15c. per pound in tankcars.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed prices were irregular, changes being moderate.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Cash flax remained in very good general demand at firm prices. Offerings held light. Bad weather checked the movement some, and lack of boxcars continued a prime factor in holding it down.

Diversion point buyers are aggressive competitors for northern flaxseed because they have boats ready to load or in sight for loading. Duluth alone has received 8,000,000 bushels of flax from August 1 to date, and eastern crushers are avid after domestic supplies despite the fairly liberal movement of Canadian supplies down the lakes. Elevator stocks gained but 5,000 bushels in four days. Shipping advices are lighter.

Trade in futures is light and prices climbed gradually through the week. Crushers were steady buyers and the country sold. There was an upward rush of the market due to the covering of nervous speculative shorts.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$2.99¼	$2.98¼
Monday	3.05	2.99	2.99
Tuesday	3.05	3.00½	2.99¾
Wednesday	3.05	3.02	3.01½
Thursday	3.05	3.01¾	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.01½	3.00½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	309,000	310,500	45,000	31,500
Since Sept. 1	14,237,500	10,211,000	1,082,000	225,000

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19.—No flaxseed offerings. Rosario withdrawn. Exports this week 248,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 15,748,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Inquiries numerous. Supplies small. Quotations stationary.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Demand for linseed meal keeps showing more force from week to week and crushers continue sold out for sixty days ahead. They are doing their best to make an equitable distribution of the deficient supplies but are unable to keep the consumers in a happy mood. Some of the crushers have a full month's supply of shipping instructions on file and all of them have an uncomfortable back-log to look after. Prices quoted at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,840,000	13,740,000
Since Sept. 1	132,000,000	95,930,000

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil ruled steady during the week, quotations being held at previous levels. Changes in flaxseed were moderate, prices being easier for future positions early in the week, with a firmer tendency later on. Receipts of seed were

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
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FATTY ACIDS
Animal
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RUFATS
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below expectations while demand continued good. Business in the local market for oil lacked snap, but there were reports of some increase in buying interest following the recent reduction in prices. Reports concerning the outlook for the next crop of flaxseed were rather unfavorable, owing to dissatisfaction on the part of farmers with prices. Cutting of new-crop flaxseed is reported to have commenced in parts of Argentina, but the work will not be general until the end of the month.

Minneapolis, Nov. 19.—Most linseed oil buyers have contracted for their quotas up to April 1 next and the government still is taking its share of the daily production promptly. On the whole the situation is active in a routine way. Shipping instructions are piled up and mills are running at full capacity.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	8,060,000	6,960,000
Since Sept. 1	79,280,000	70,636,000

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Linseed oil steady with trading for nearby deliveries at ceiling levels. Futures at slight discounts. Quoted 14.5c. per pound in tankcars.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Linseed oil trade slow. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained extremely dull. Crude oil was also quiet in the absence of any increase of consequence in offerings. A despatch from Memphis stated that mills in that section would be closed down by the end of the year owing to a lack of seed to keep them in operation. Hog markets were steadier despite a continuation of heavy receipts. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 794,223 pounds during the first half of November against a decrease of 3,786,983 pounds in the same time last year. Supplies of lard in that market on November 15 amounted to 20,847,665 pounds against 6,840,095 pounds a year ago. It was announced from Washington that neither brokers' fees nor excise taxes may be added to the maximum price of cottonseed products as established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 444, according to an interpretation of the regulation just issued by the Office of Price Administration. MPR 444 covers cottonseed oil meal, cake, sized cake and pellets, and cottonseed hulls and hull bran.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.45
May	....	....	14.00 Nom.
December	....	....	14.00 Nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Better tone is reported in cottonseed oil. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings continued light in all primary centers. Inquiries numerous.

Memphis, Nov. 19.—No change in vegetable oil situation except that buyers of crude soybean oil are mostly backing off, being dissatisfied with soybean oil contract. Reported some mills in this section will be closed by January, due to lack of cottonseed. Peanut, soybean and cottonseed meal continue in active demand. Daily supply inadequate. Animal herds are being continually reduced owing to scarcity of protein feeds.

Atlanta, Nov. 16.—Oilseed products quiet at ceiling prices. Production active at all mills. Plans for increasing peanut and soybean acreage next year are meeting with favor.

Fatty Acids

There was a well distributed inquiry for fatty acids. The contract movement continued steady. With raw materials still in light supply in many cases, the general list of acids remained firm.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—No change in primary situation and local market steady. Spot supplies abnormally light. Trade is quiet.

Menhaden.—No change in local refined situation as to supplies and prices. Stocks still abnormally light and quotations more or less nominal.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.—With the exception of North Carolina menhaden factories, producers of oil and related products along the Atlantic coast are closed down until next Spring. Sales of North Carolina oil said to have been made at ceiling prices, reports as to quantities involved being conflicting.

Sardine.—Inquiry for refined oil apparently limited to small quantities for prompt shipment. Supplies remain below normal. Market firm.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Fishing operations still unusually light and spasmodic. Little new sardine oil on the market. If and when available, oil is quoted at the ceiling of 66.75c. per gallon in tankcars, f.o.b. production point.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Offerings still light on spot and for nearby shipment, and market quiet so far as actual transactions were concerned, though inquiries were numerous.

Lard.—Cash product in light supply and firm here. Inquiry fairly active. Hog marketing heavy but prices were steadier than recently. Government announced the purchase of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of lard.

Tallow.—In the absence of any increase in offerings of prompt material,

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the local situation continued to present a quiet but firm appearance. Prices held at ceilings. Government deliveries of edible tallow on lease-lend account in September 4,299,079 pounds.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Demand for better grades of material continues to show improvement. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Supplies of spot material still abnormally light. Offerings for nearby shipment also limited. Inquiry steady.

Neatsfoot.—No relief from the shortage of spot oil that has featured the situation for many weeks past. Inquiries numerous. Tone firm.

Oleo.—Supplies remain light here and inadequate for the requirements of consumers.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Animal oils more active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c., tanks.

Waxes

The inquiry for waxes of all kinds continued good, and with supplies abnormally light, the prevailing tone was firm, quotations being maintained throughout the list. The following interpretation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 264 as it applies to charges for containers in sales of industrial waxes has been issued by the Office of Price Administration:—

The maximum prices in the regulation include the cost of the containers, Section 1415.65(i). Therefore, a seller of industrial waxes who retains title to the container must deduct the value of the empty container from the maximum price.

Applications for carnauba wax licenses for the first half of 1944 are now being processed, and licenses should be in the hands of the wax importers shortly, the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board announced last Thursday. These licenses are based on 60 percent of each importer's established annual quota. Since the carnauba crop is now being harvested in Brazil, wax should be available in good quantity during the next several months, according to the official announcement.

—O-P-D—

Export Licenses Group Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Economic Warfare has amended the general license group to read as follows:—

	General license group
Fodders and Feed—	
Babassu cake and meal, 1123.00	None
Coconut oil cake and meal, 1119.00, 1129.98	None
Copra oil cake and oil cake meal, 1129.05	None
Cottonseed cake, 1115.00	None
Cottonseed meal, 1121.00	None
Fish meal for feed, 1140.00	None
Hempseed oil cake and meal, 1119.00, 1129.98	None
Linseed cake, 1116.00	None
Linseed meal, 1122.00	None
Oil cake, n.e.s., 1119.00	None
Oil cake meal, n.e.s., 1129.98	None
Soybean oil-cake meal, 1124.00	None

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils Use Narrowed by WFA

—Continued from page 5

tective coatings, linoleums, felt base floor covering, oil cloth and coated fabrics (except that soybean oil may be used in synthetic resins, as a plasticizer in lacquers and as a plasticizer in coated fabrics, other than linoleum, oil cloth and felt base floor coverings).

Cottonseed, peanut and corn oils heretofore have been prohibited under FDO 42 in all these uses except in core oils and animal and poultry feeds. Use of soybean oil was permitted in industrial product generally for several weeks beginning July 10.

—O-P-D—

OPA Fines Are Not Income Tax Deductions

—Continued from page 3

stated, and sums paid pursuant to a judgment in favor of a consumer or tenant (other than the United States) constitute damages which are deductable as ordinary and necessary business expenses under section 23(a)1(A) of the internal revenue code. Similarly, amounts paid in compromise or settlement of pending or contemplated litigation in such cases are likewise deductable for income tax purposes.

"Voluntary" payments made to the United States on account of price ceiling violations during the six months' period January 30, 1942, on which date the emergency price control act was approved, to July 31, 1942, on which date section 205(e) thereof became effective, which are made without statutory compulsion, are essentially similar to, and in lieu of, civil damages, and for that reason are allowable deductions under section 23(a)1(A) of the internal revenue code.

—O-P-D—

Margarin Production Decreased in September

Production of margarin during September amounted to 50,605,824 pounds. This compared with 53,950,300 pounds in August and 39,604,173 pounds in September last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in September with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds	
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	[1]46,514,082	[2]30,344,490
Withdrawn tax-paid	46,219,087	29,458,636

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in September, 1943, compared with September, 1942, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Butter culture	39	34
Butter flavor	3,602	314
Citric acid	2	.....
Corn oil	284,612	142,196
Cottonseed oil	23,580,605	12,459,044
Cottonseed stearin	6,230	62,390
Derivative of glycerin	78,426	59,550
Diacetyl	123	101
Licithin	43,949	19,850
Milk	8,107,114	5,669,189
Monostearin	35,478	9,465
Neutral lard	856,879	703,570
Oleo oil	1,139,362	2,057,310
Oleo stearin	345,433	214,652
Oleo stock	142,319	307,669
Peanut oil	605,824	75,115
Salt	1,522,237	906,490
Soda benzoate	25,742	15,982
Soybean oil	10,658,743	8,289,494
Soyflakes	5,000	.....
Tallow	34,185	24,100
Vitamin concentrate	8,849	5,423
Total	47,484,753	31,111,958
Production of colored oleomargarin	4,001,792	[3]9,259,683
Withdrawn tax-paid	456,669	78,718

In Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	122	1
Citric acid	1	.....
Color	2,975	5,770
Corn oil	11	19
Cottonseed oil	271,089	1,028,079
Derivative of glycerin	8,326	11,585
Diacetyl	4	60
Lecithin	1,998	3,748
Linseed oil	637,635	.....
Milk	660,498	1,473,520
Monostearin	1,259	262
Neutral lard	105,346	31,386
Oleo oil	191,618	159,535
Oleo stearin	.....	136
Oleo stock	110,189	27,172
Peanut oil	23,280	2
Salt	139,654	277,555
Soda benzoate	2,588	6,691
Soybean oil	1,972,371	6,206,724
Soybean stearin	3,050	.....
Vitamin concentrate	716	2,081
Total	4,132,730	9,234,325

Note.—The figures for September, 1942, and September, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

[1] Of the amount produced 3,996 pounds were reworked.

[2] Of the amount produced 20,947 pounds were reworked.

[3] Of the amount produced 332 pounds were reworked.

—O-P-D—

Margarin Industry Advisers Named by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Seven members of the margarin manufacturing industry who will advise the Office of Price Administration on matters affecting the price of the product have been formally appointed by OPA to a Margarin Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. Members of the OPA committee are the same as those who serve on a similar committee of the War Food Administration.

Composed of twenty-two firms operating forty-two plants, the margarin manufacturing industry contains three major groups. They are packing houses, integrated vegetable oil refiners and independent margarin manufacturers. Formally appointed were:

W. T. Coughlin, Wilson & Co., Chicago; John W. Dickinson of John F. Jelke Company, Chicago; W. S. Dorset of Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, Sherman, Tex.; C. B. McCord, Shedd-Bartush Foods, Inc., Detroit; J. M. Mock, Southern Margarine Company, Greenville, S. C.; G. C. Spitzmiller, Best Foods, Inc., New York; Charles G. Wright, Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago.

Halibut Liver Oil Cooperative Expands

The Halibut Liver Oil Cooperative, with 200 halibut fishing vessels enrolled in Seattle and about fifty in Alaskan waters, has just opened an agency on Coos Bay, in Oregon. This cooperative of halibut fishermen is the largest producer of vitamin A in the United States, and its headquarters are in Seattle, Wash. The new agency of the cooperative has leased a portion of the Coos Bay dock, and space has been allotted for the overhauling of nets and gears. An immense tank is being constructed by the Coos Bay Shipyard for the use of members in bluestoning their nets.

—O-P-D—

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Seven lives saved by a four-pound can

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"Each succeeding day seemed more hopeless than the day before. Time was running out, *their time to live!* We had to find them soon!

"Suddenly we caught sight of a column of smoke curling upwards as though coming right out of the water! In a few minutes we *did* see them, huddled in their tiny raft, a mere speck bobbing up and down on the waves.

"We never would have found them if it hadn't been for that smoke signal!" (1)

★ ★ ★

Such accounts of rescued men are an inspiration to us at American Can Company. We are thankful that we are able to turn out the containers for daytime distress signals, with which life boats and rafts are equipped.

These distress signals require metal, as do blood-plasma containers and first-aid kits, also made at American Can. Metal is used, too, for containers for emergency field rations, and for cans to safeguard the fuel for life-raft stills that convert salt water into fresh water.

These products save American lives. We are thankful to be able to make them.

Other products coming off production lines of the American Can are complete torpedoes . . . artillery shell containers . . . TNT containers . . . demolition kits . . . land mines . . . hand grenades . . . and many others. It is our hope that each one of them will help to shorten the war.

As always, however, we are still very much in the business of making cans for food. Last year *more* food was packed in cans than ever before, a great percentage going to the army and navy.

For many civilian items, substitute containers must now be used in place of the customary can. We are making every effort at American Can to develop wartime containers suitable for every type of product.

(1) This is a typical, not an actual, report.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Heavy Demand for Pharmaceutical and Technical Compounds Sustained—Supply Position Continues Spotty

Active movement of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals continued unabated during the week. No definite price changes were reported, although the market for quicksilver was declared to be continuing in its somewhat easy position with suppliers willing to listen to concessions. The supply situation remains spotty, with many items still tight and others available in normal or comfortable volume.

Among the compounds in short supply were the tartar products, bismuth derivatives, and the bromides. Caffeine was characterized as very scarce, and the same was said of regular vegetable lecithin. Demand for all potencies of fishliver oils was reported to be taking all material offered; new-catch livers are starting to come in along the West coast in very fair volume. The salicylates, while still tight, were gradually assuming an easier supply position.

Acetylsalicylic acid, borax and boric acid, castor oil, glycerin, and mercurial compounds were reported in comfortable supply and moving into consuming channels in now-normal volume. Sulfa medicinals continue to move actively, although call for sulphapyridin by domestic users has decreased slightly and inquiry for newer varieties of sulfas correspondingly increased. Similarly, demand for nicotinamide is reported heavier as a result of certain consumers switching to the amide from nicotinic acid.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	238.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Steady movement to local and other buyers, requirements of consumers being sufficient to prevent any additions of consequence to supplies. Quotations held at previous levels and tone of market remained firm.

Acid, Ascorbic.—The WPB has eliminated from its order M-269 the provision requiring exporters to file supplier's forms. WFA reports that during the first nine months of 1943 deliveries of ascorbic acid powder to allied representatives totaled 92,180 pounds, 25,078 pounds of which were furnished in September. Deliveries of tablets were 68,535,000 tablets, and 11,800,000 tablets respectively.

Acid, Boric.—The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 300 pounds of boric acid.

Acid, Citric.—Shipments governed by WPB regulations. Civilian supply reported relatively short owing to heavy withdrawals for government use and demand for lend-lease requirements. November allocations ranged from 80 to 100 percent of 1941 use against 60 to 100 percent in October.

Acid, Salicylic.—Situation not quite so tight as recently in the matter of spot and nearby material, according to some reports, but supplies still far below normal. Demand good and market firm.

Acid, Tannic.—The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 750 pounds of tannic acid.

Acid, Tartaric.—Supply position was not entirely favorable and the market did not relax from its former tight position. The relatively low supply of argols has restricted production, and until stocks of basic material are replenished there is not much chance of buying conditions improving.

Alcohol.—The Office of Price Administration has ruled that alcohol producers selling to the government who operate more than one plant are to consider each plant as a separate seller. That bureau has also announced that sales of types N and S antifreeze by a jobber for his own account (and not as an agent of a manufacturer) to another jobber or wholesaler are not subject to MPR No. 170, but are exempt from price control in accordance with section 1412.1(b).

Alkaloids.—Quotations continue unchanged, with demand moderate, but steady.

Alum, Potash.—The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,050 pounds of lump and 1,500 pounds of powdered potash alum. Both are of the U.S.P. grade.

Bismuth Chemicals.—Movement under strict allocation and governed entirely by WPB regulations. Allotments for medical use for November amounted to 68,091 pounds. This amount compares with 73,768 pounds for the month of October and 79,383 pounds for the month of September. Output for drug consumption somewhat below a year ago.

Borax.—Delivery position in fair shape. Demand continues active. The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 40 tons of granular borax.

Bromides.—Essential requirements were satisfied and the general market maintained a firm position. Withdrawals for government use kept the supply situation relatively tight. Production slower in some varieties owing to labor conditions and difficulty in securing sufficient crude materials.

Caffeine.—Continues very scarce. Under full allocation by WPB. Hoped that increased coffee production may possibly ease supply in time. Most sales made at firm ceiling prices. Small lots also being moved at special above-ceiling quotations.

Calcium Pantothenate.—Demand remains active for light supplies. Market tone steady.

Carbitol Acetate.—The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 629 pounds of carbitol acetate.

Castor Oil.—Consumption liberal, with indications of expansion in some fields following removal of restrictions on its use. Producers busy with the forwarding of supplies on uncompleted contracts. New business good.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Castor oil demand is reported holding up well. Offerings remain moderate. Tone of the market is firm. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Cream of Tartar.—Demand remained active with sales limited on account of supply situation. While improvement in the outlook for basic material was noted, the extent of arrivals has not been of a character to ease the buying situation.

Fishliver Oils.—Demand remained active for all potencies. No material change for the better in reports concerning fishing results, production still being inadequate for the requirements of consumers. Market retained a firm tone.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Fishlivers all along the coast are starting to come in now in very fair volume and the production of vitamin oils can be expected to hold up in good manner for the next six months or so at least. Purchasing of oil is at ceiling prices. The trade is interested in the outcome of the meeting scheduled in Chicago this week with OPA officials, at which time the new ceiling prices will be discussed.

Formaldehyde.—Steady movement into consuming channels in war and essential civilian industries, require-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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ments being sufficient to prevent any accumulation of supplies. Market firm. The WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 2,200 pounds of formaldehyde.

Gelatin.—The War Food Administration reports that during the first nine months of 1943 deliveries of gelatin to allied representatives totaled 2,990 pounds, 1,536 pounds of which were furnished in September.

Glycerin.—Comfortable supply position continues. Demand heavy. Quotations steady.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The glycerin market is marking time. Selling seems to be fully firm, with a large potential volume of business overhanging the market. Ruling prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Hexamethylenetetramine. — Output moving steadily into consuming channels in war and essential industries under allocation control. Quotations maintained and situation tight.

Lecithin.—Regular vegetable technical grades continue in very tight supply. Pure vegetable material reported in fair supply. Market firm at ceiling levels.

Mercurials.—Some expansion on the movement of mercury compounds was noted since the easing of certain provisions of M-78 by WPB. The supply situation remained satisfactory while the market's price structure continued firm and without suggestion of change.

Methylpentanediol.—Developing considerable use as a humectant, and as a specialized solvent. Production limitations currently making supplies available only on a AA2 rating or better. Prices steady.

Milk Powder.—The FDA announced the recent purchase of 1,057,895 pounds of dried skim milk, spray process, at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound, and 481,705 pounds roller process at 12½c. per pound. The FDA contemplates the sale of a quantity of roller process dried skim milk, animal feed grade, packaged in barrels. Bids must be received by the Dairy and Poultry Branch before 5:00 p.m., November 23.

Nicotinamide.—Demand has gradually become heavier, with material now moving at a fast pace. Declared to have been some decrease in call for nicotinic acid, with corresponding increase for amide compound. Prices steady.

Pectin.—The WFA reports that during the first nine months of 1943 deliveries of dry and liquid pectin to allied representatives totaled 1,308,856 pounds, 47,400 pounds of which were furnished in September.

Quicksilver.—Continues rather quiet. Some metal reportedly being offered at $194 per flask.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—Quicksilver remains rather easy and there have been few if any substantial market operations of late. Producers show a willingness to make concessions. On the other hand, with Winter appearing on the Coast at last, there is going to be a definite curtailment in production, not only because of the weather but owing to serious manpower shortages as well. Quoted at $188 per flask.

Saccharine.—The FDA announced the recent special purchase of 11,200 pounds of insoluble powder at $1.15 per pound.

Salol.—No change in situation from the supply standpoint. Demand good and production moving steadily into local and other consuming channels. Market firm.

Santonin.—Moderate inquiries have reached the market and were readily satisfied. The supply situation was described as comfortable with the price tendency steady.

Sodium Glutamate.—Supplies very tight. Estimated that essential requirements surpasses volume of material produced. Raw material limitation restricting manufacture. Quotations firm.

Sulfa Drugs.—General demand continues very heavy. In specific materials, however, domestic demand for sulfapyridine is reported to have decreased, other of the sulfas superceding it. Export demand for sulfapyridine remains good. Schedule of quotations remains firm.

Yeast.—The WFA reports that during the first nine months of 1943 deliveries of yeast in powdered and tablet form to allied representatives totaled 1,339,748 pounds, 363,362 pounds of which were furnished in September.

—O-P-D—

John E. Slaughter, jr., has been elected vice-president of the votator division of the Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky.

WSA War Risk Policy Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced a new policy with respect to cargo war risk insurance that should result in partial withdrawal of the WSA from that activity and a correspondingly increased participation in such insurance by the American commercial marine insurance underwriters.

Following conferences between WSA and the American Cargo War Risk Insurance Exchange, a sharply reduced rate schedule has been announced by the latter organization. WSA has adopted a substantially identical schedule for all commodities other than those for which nominal or non-compensatory rates have been named at the request of the Office of Price Administration. This means that WSA will not issue an export rate schedule, but will write export war risk insurances at those rates named by the commercial market. While WSA will publish an import schedule as heretofore, the rates named in that schedule (except as to the foregoing commodities) will be in effect on a par with the commercial market rates and are included merely as information and a convenience to policyholders.

—O-P-D—

Retail Drug Price Markup Studied by OPA

—Continued from page 5

main to three broad principles. Based on suggestions made to OPA by subcommittees of the Retail Council, these principles include use of a "historical markup" as the overall control for maximum prices in most kinds of retail stores. Accompanying this would be dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for a limited list of critical low-cost items other than food. The third feature would be fixed, limited markups for cost-of-living commodities other than food that are listed in the Genral Maximum Price Regulation, but applied to the commodities only below certain selling price levels yet to be established.

—O-P-D—

Penna. Salt Adds To Research Staff

Dr. S. C. Ogburn, jr., manager of the research and development department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced the following recent additions to the company's research and development department staff:—

J. Grand-Mackay, formerly with Jefferson Island Salt Mining Company; Francis E. Murphy, formerly with General Chemical Company; Dr. Herbert E. Ricks, formerly with Gutham Radio Company; W. C. Wolfe, formerly with Petroleum Chemicals, Inc.; and Alfred H. Pope, formerly with General Chemical Defense Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Insecticide Container Simplification Circulated

OPD Washington Bureau

The simplification practice recommendation of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers on containers has been submitted by the National Bureau of Standards to manufacturers of insecticides and of glass containers also to other interested groups. Approval or comment is invited.

The proposed recommendation has to do with containers and packages for household insecticides of the liquid-spray type. Mimeographed copies may be got at request from the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Sumitomo Chemical Everdur Bars Seized

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Alien Property Custodian, in vesting order No. 2301, has seized the Everdur bars, tubes, rods, plates and sheets of the Sumitomo Chemical Company.

—O-P-D—

Van Dyk Fire Damage Placed at $200,000

The plant of the Van Dyk & Co., manufacturer of chemicals, Jersey City, was damaged by fire November 15. The damage was estimated at $200,000.

Pacific Coast Borax Gets 'E' at Two Plants

Pacific Coast Borax Company, this city, will formally receive the army and navy "E" production award at ceremonies at its Wilmington, Calif., refinery, November 23 and at its Boron, Calif., mine and mill November 24. This award was recommended by the St. Louis Medical Depot, Procurement Agency for the Surgeon General's Office, in view of the outstanding performance of borax and boric acid war contracts completed over the past several years.

—O-P-D—

Merck Quarter Century Club Headed by Walker

S. Wylie Walker, Westfield, N. J., was elec.ed president of the Quarter Century Club of Merck & Co., Inc., of Rahway, N. J., at the annual dinner November 15, held in the Elks Club, Elizabeth, N. J. He succeeds Dr. W. H. Club is composed of 180 members, who have been in the employ of the company for twenty-five years or more. The meeting was addressed by George W. Merck, president of the company.

Miss Charlotte J. Schubert of Rahway, was elected vice-president of the Merck Quarter Century Club, and Walter L. Wilson, of Rahway, was elected secretary-treasurer.

—O-P-D—

Bethlehem Steel to Add To Rheem Co. Holdings

Acquisition of 230,000 shares of Rheem Manufacturing Company, this city, common stock at $11.50 a share has been arranged by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Acquisition of the stock is subject to approval of the Commissioner of Corporations of the State of California.

The stock will include 149,000 shares which now are authorized but unissued, and 81,000 which will be provided when the Rheem Company's articles of incorporation are amended to increase its common stock capitalization from 750,000 to 1,000,000 shares.

With the prospective acquisition, Bethlehem will own about a third of Rheem Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The Rheem Company will use the proceeds for expansion purposes. No change in the management is contemplated.

—O-P-D—

Jewish Charities Cosmetic Div. Dinner Set for December 9

The annual dinner at the cosmetic and drug division of the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities will be held December 9, at the Hotel Astor, it was announced by Herman L. Brooks, Coty, Inc., and William F. Murtha, Bloomingdale Bros., who are co-chairmen of the division.

—O-P-D—

Amco Magnesium Contract With DPC Increased

Amco Magnesium Company, this city, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional equipment at a plant in New York State at a cost of approximately $35,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $7,150,000. Amco Magnesium Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Quinine Donation Made by Whelan Stores

Quinine valued at $10,000 has been given to the Armed Forces by the Whelan Drug Stores. Walter G. Baumhogger, president, stated that a first donation was made on May 5, 1943, and amounted to 150,775 grains and represented Whelan's entire warehouse stock in powder, capsule and pill forms. A second donation was made to the Armed Forces representing a total of 782,607 grains of quinine all of which was recalled from the Whelan Drug Stores throughout the entire country.

—O-P-D—

Adams, Morgan & Cornell Formed to Make Chemicals

Adams, Morgan & Cornell, Inc., has been formed to manufacture fine, organic chemicals including pharmaceuticals. Franklin M. Cornell, Ph.D., is president and Karl Adams, jr., is treasurer. The executive offices of the company are located in 7 Dey street, this city. The plant is located in 1245 39th street, Brooklyn.

—O-P-D—

Manufacturers Charcoal Address Is Changed

Manufacturers Charcoal Company, the Wood Distillers Corporation and the Wood Chemical Institute have changed their addresses to East Smethport, Pa.

—O-P-D—

Lemke Issues Price List

B. L. Lemke Company, manufacturing chemist and distributor of fine and rare chemicals, have issued a new wholesale price list No. 55 covering pharmaceutical chemicals and specialties, which is available upon request. A new price list on laboratory and research chemicals will be ready for distribution early in December.

—O-P-D—

McKee Joins Pepsodent

Walter McKee has joined the Pepsodent Company, Chicago, as a vice-president. Mr. McKee was formerly sales manager of the toilet articles department, of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

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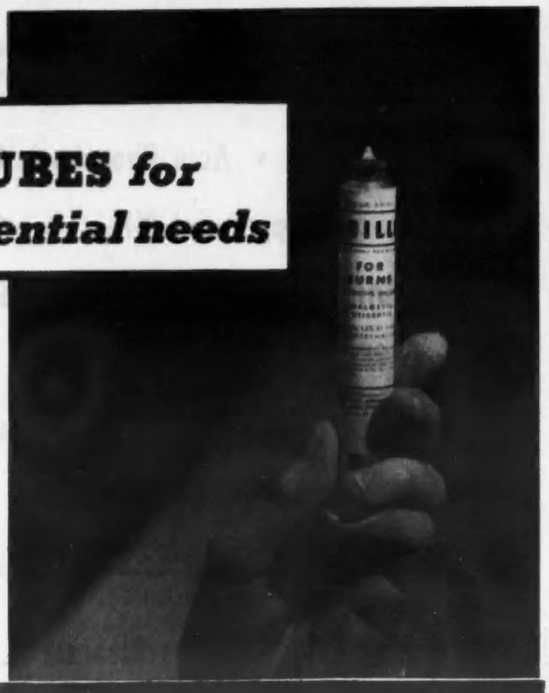

Standard
SPECIALTY & TUBE CO.
New Brighton, Pa.

DCAT Elects Executive Committee

—Continued from page 7

serve on the board of directors of the New York Board of Trade for the coming year.

With the approval of the report of the nominating committee, presented by its chairman, Philip M. Dinkins, the following individuals were elected to serve on the executive committee for the coming year. At the first meeting of this committee, which will be held shortly, the section's officers for next year will be elected:—

Harold M. Altshul, of Ketchum & Co.; Carl M. Anderson, of Merck & Co.; William H. Berg, of the Winthrop Chemical Company; Carle M. Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company; Hugh S. Crosson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; James DeCesare, of White Laboratories, Inc.; Grover C. Hollings, of Eli Lilly & Co.; R. J. Ingram, of the Bristol Myers Company; Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co.; Arthur J. Kinsman, of the Purepac Corporation; Charles L. Lightfoot, of the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation; Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; Guy L. Marsters, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company; Paul Miller, of the International Cellucotton Products Company; Harold D. Pomeroy, of G. S. Stoddard & Co.; Robert J. Quinn, of Mathieson Alkali Works; J. P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation; Lloyd I. Voickening, of the Ivers-Lee Company; William J. Weed, of the Niagara Alkali Company; E. T. T. Williams, of Becton, Dickinson & Co.

—O-P-D—

Pfizer to Use New Penicillin Process

—Continued from page 3

hours and reduces the cost to one-sixth of any other method. The dehydrator used in the process is made in sizes capable of handling several billion units of the drug a week.

Dehydration is essential in the production of penicillin, since in dissolved form it is an unstable product which will not stand heat or other methods generally used to concentrate or purify chemicals. The dehydration is achieved through a high vacuum of 1/10,000ths of an atmosphere or better, which is created by mechanical pumps and diffusion pumps of tremendous capacities. National Research Corporation has made the process available royalty-free for penicillin production in government - sponsored plants during the war emergency.

—O-P-D—

Sulfa Drug Selling Probed by FDA

—Continued from page 3

FDA is on a nationwide scale and shows thus far that a very high percentage of pharmacists refuse to sell the drugs except upon prescription, in accordance with the regulations of the agency. Mr. Larrick said that it may be that some criminal prosecutions will be brought against violators, but it is hoped that the States, which already have shown a trend toward tightening their laws governing the sale of such drugs, will tighten up their own enforcement activities.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Output To Be Adequate

—Continued from page 3

cent months has been used in treating civilians.

Meanwhile reports of a physician in Chicago having made "penicillin" in his own home at a cost of about $5 and successfully treating some of his patients with it led WPB officials to caution against this practice. They point out the possibility of penicillin produced in this manner being contaminated and its doubtful suitability for intravenous use.

—O-P-D—

N.A.R.D. Executive Group to Meet Dec. 9-11

The executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists will hold its regular Winter meeting at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, December 9 to 11. The committee will choose a chairman to succeed George H. Frates, who recently resigned to take over the post of Washington representative.

—O-P-D—

10% OF YOUR WEEKLY PAY
BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST

Trade Briefs

Northwestern Drug Company will hold its eighth annual appreciation party in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, December 9.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, Ohio, has issued a booklet entitled, "How to Specify Corrugated Boxes."

Wayne's Soda Spa, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Kolodin Mechanical Laboratories, Inc., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Edward Parrish Medicine Company, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares, no par value. Directors and subscribers are:—Edward Parrish, Robert B. Vallon, and Vincent J. Lynch.

Adrenal cortical hormone is now given by drop dosage under the tongue, a quick, convenient, new method for administering steroid hormones. Details may be got from the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corporation, 120 Broadway, this city, had been formed to engage in the import and export business of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers. The officers of this company are J. Homburger and A. S. Gruenebaum.

—O-P-D—

Upjohn Co. Elects Gilmore President

Executive changes in the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., which are to become effective the first of the year will bring Donald S. Gilmore to the presidency, a position occupied by Dr. L. N. Upjohn since 1930. Dr. Upjohn will assume the chairmanship of the board of directors, maintaining his active connection and his general supervision of the company's affairs. In addition to the change in the presidency of the concern, the board elevated three men long identified with the executive direction of its affairs to vice-presidencies, effective immediately.

Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, who has been with the company since 1931 and is now medical director, will retain his present duties as medical director in the post of vice-president. Dr. Harold S. Adams, who joined the company in 1926 and has been general superintendent, is vice-president and director of production.

C. V. Patterson, a general sales manager, has been made a vice-president. Mr. Patterson, also placed on the board of directors, now assumes the office of director of sales.

Emil H. Schellack, who with Mr. Patterson has been a general sales manager, has been named the general sales manager of the company. Other officers of the company are John S. McColl, vice-president and treasurer; Dr. F. W. Heyl, vice-president and director of research; and J. B. Vanderberg, secretary.

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Obituaries

Garabed Bishirgian

Garabed Bishirgian, who sponsored a pool which almost cornered the pepper market in London in 1935, died in London, November 16. He was fifty-eight years of age. Garabed Bishirgian's scheme of making a gigantic kill by cornering the white-pepper market in London in 1935 failed principally because he did not know that black pepper could be converted into white pepper by a stripping process.

Dr. E. H. Kessler

Dr. E. H. Kessler, industrial sales manager and consulting chemist for the Thresher Varnish Company, Dayton, Ohio, died recently. He was forty-five years of age.

Born in Dayton, August 17, 1898, Dr. Kessler received his educa ion in the Dayton public schools and the University of Dayton, receiving the B.S. in chemical engineering in 1920, the M.S. in 1928, and the honorary D.Sc. in 1928. He has been associated with the Thresher Varnish Company since 1921, serving in various capacities as chemist, industrial salesman, director of research, industrial sales manager and consulting chemist. He was a former president of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

Ward C. Pearl

Ward C. Pearl, one of the founders and for twenty-two years president of American Mineral Spirits Company, familiarly known as "Amsco," died suddenly of a heart attack in Chicago, November 16. He was fifty-one years of age.

Mr. Pearl had long been a prominent factor in the petroleum refining and marketing industry, having begun his career in that field with the Keystone Refining Company. With two associates, he organized "Amsco" in 1921 to conduct a refining and wholesale business in petroleum products in the Middle West, Southwest and East coast areas, with headquarters in Chicago. He had been its president from its inception.

Surviving are his wife and a son.

Edward E. Van Sickle

Edward Everett Van Sickle, former vice-president of the Corn Products Refining Company, this city, died November 16, in Phoenix, Ariz. He was sixty-six years of age. Born in Mount Morris, N. Y., Mr. Van Sickle withdrew as a member of the company board three years ago because of ill health.

Surviving are his wife, a son, and his mother.

Mrs. Julia Hazzard Douglas, wife of Bernard M. Douglas, vice-president and director of Bourjois, Inc., this city, died recently. She was seventy-five years of age.

Louis P. Ewald, formerly vice-president of the Pittsburg Fuel Company, from 1920 to 1926, died in Louisville, Ky., November 8. He was forty-seven years of age.

Arlington Coryell Harvey, who was chief counsel for the Pure Oil Company for many years, died November 16. He was seventy years of age.

Lorenz Jensen, president of the Garfield Tea Company, Brooklyn, died recently. He was seventy-three years of age.

Spaulding Malin, manufacturer of metal polish, died recently in the Bronx, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Edward M. Quigley, for twenty-six years a salesman in northern New Jersey for the Newark branch of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died November 14 in Madison, N. J. He was eighty-four years of age.

Joseph Rosenberg, founder and president of the Virginia Plak Company, plastic manufacturer, this city, died recently. He was forty-three years of age.

—O-P-D—

Corporation Earnings

Abbott Laboratories

	1943	1942
9 months, Sept. 30....	$2,260,521	$1,602,406
Per share.....	2.80	2.00

American Viscose Corporation

	1943	1942
3 months, Sept. 30....	$1,507,342	$1,790,923
Per share.....	.70	.98

Anchor Hocking Glass Company

1 year, Sept. 30.....	1,571,265	1,295,525
Per share.....	1.95	1.57

Barnsdall Oil Company

9 months, Sept. 30....	2,674,648	1,952,960
Per share.....	1.20	.88

Bristol-Myers Company

9 months, Sept. 30....	2,013,043	1,818,589
Per share.....	3.01	2.72

Callahan Zinc-Lead Company

	1943	1942
3 months, Sept. 30....	*$8,601	*$12,355
Per share.....	.....	.....

Coca-Cola Company

3 months, Sept. 30....	*6,678,555	*6,083,844
Per share.....	1.67	1.51

Celotex Corporation

	1943	1942
Nine months, July 31..	$483,046	$837,940
Per share.....	.58	1.14

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.

Year, June 30.....	536,321	519,039
Per share.....	2.10	2.04

Continental Can Company

12 months, Sept. 30...	4,644,167	5,353,762
Per share.....	1.63	1.87

Crown Drug Company

1 year, Sept. 30.....	117,531	122,686
Per share.....	.....	.....

Derby Oil & Refining

9 months, Sept. 30....	336,959	204,959
Per share.....	†17.87	†10.87

Freeport Sulphur Company

9 months, Sept. 30....	2,182,538	1,926,647
Per share.....	2.73	2.41

Houston Oil Company

3 months, Sept. 30....	539,918	229,375
Per share.....	†1.50	†.64

International Nickel Co. of Canada

9 months, Sept. 30....	23,205,451	24,377,124
Per share.....	1.49	1.57

Koppers Company

12 months, Sept. 30...	4,436,670	5,649,280
Per share.....	3.24	4.45

Lambert Company

3 months, Sept. 30....	606,420	533,988
Per share.....	.81	.72

Lehn & Fink Products Corp.

Year, June 30.....	778,037	648,182
Per share.....	1.94	1.62

Monsanto Chemical Company

9 months, Sept. 30....	4,145,705	‡.....
Per share.....	2.77	2.76

Nehi Corporation

9 months, Sept. 30....	*769,420	*766,555
Per share.....	.70	.69

Newport Industries, Inc.

3 months, Sept. 30....	195,869	83,169
Per share.....	.32	.13

Ohio Oil Company

9 months, Sept. 30....	†10,604,752	†9,244,080
Per share.....	1.60	1.28

Parke Davis & Co.

9 months, Sept. 30....	5,998,462	4,944,760
Per share.....	1.15	1.01

Chas. Pfizer & Co.

9 months, Sept. 30....	1,345,046	873,623
Per share.....	2.69	1.75

Rheem Manufacturing Company

3 months, Sept. 30....	336,867	196,737
Per share.....	.73	.42

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

3 months, Sept. 30....	494,583	534,285
Per share.....	.38	.43

Shell Union Oil Corporation

9 months, Sept. 30....	18,209,000	11,760,000
Per share.....	1.35	.90

—O-P-D—

Iron Salts Studied As Tanning Agents

OPD Washington Bureau

The investigations by the National Bureau of Standards in the replacement of chronium salts by iron salts in the tanning of leather, noted in *OPD* for October 25, are reported fully in the November issue of the *Journal of Research.* The point previously noted, that tanning requires more iron than chrome, is elaborated to state that as much as 25 percent of Fe_2O_3 combined with hide powder under optimum conditions.

The results indicate that ferric sulphate may be satisfactorily used if certain organic acids are added to the tanning solutions to stabilize them. Lactic, citric, gluconic, and hydroxyacetic acids were found suitable for stabilizing the iron tanning solutions at the pH required for successful tanning. Without them the iron precipitates as the hydroxide, a form useless for this purpose.

Iron tanning solutions appear to have properties similar to those of chrome tanning solutions. Results of accelerated aging tests on iron-tanned goatskins and calfskins indicated that, on the average, the iron-tanned leather is slightly less resistant to aging than the chrome-tanned leather.

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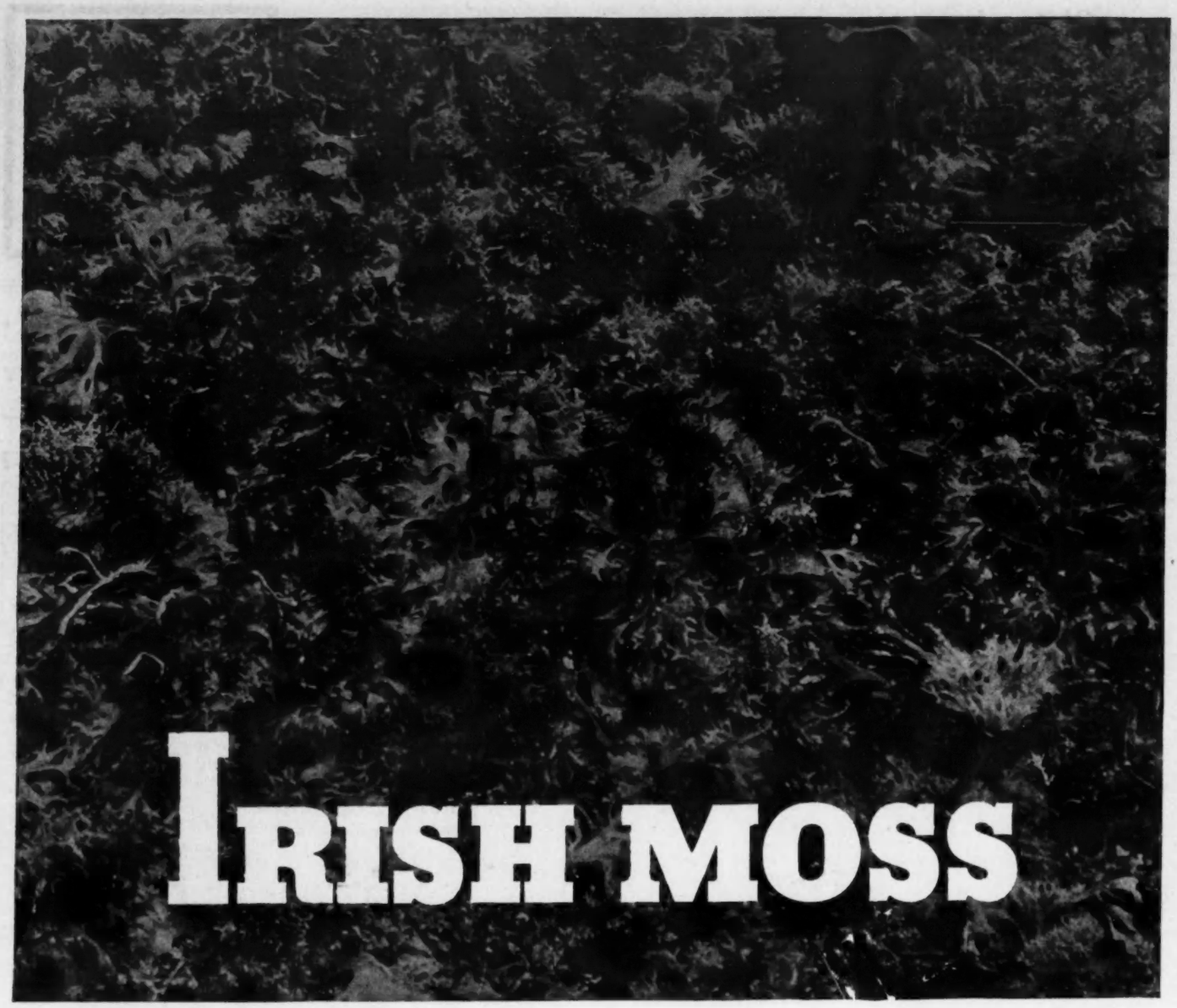
OPD—11-22-1943 50



IRISH MOSS

Buyers are now placing orders for reserve stocks of Irish Moss for the next six months . . . The crop for 1943 is available — a somewhat curtailed crop — and the next gathering will not begin much before June of 1944. The future is, of course, uncertain — especially because of labor shortage.

Constant vigilance and planning have enabled us to procure a fairly normal stock of all grades . . . Our costs permit comparatively low price levels for a limited period — but as stocks are reduced, a natural advance can be expected to follow.

We suggest you cover your requirements *now*, as an added protection against probable advances in price.

Controlled quality — obtained through our own supervision of the gathering, bleaching, cleaning and milling — warrants your special consideration of Penick's Irish Moss. Samples and prices are available on all grades of Bleached or Unbleached Crude Moss, as well as the wide variety of Powdered qualities. Write for them.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

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Demand Moderate—Price Declines Exceed Advances — Spanish Saffron Flowers Up—Shortage Continues in Many Materials

Buying interest in botanicals was spasmodic during the week, with volume of trading moderate. Offerings of many items were more liberal, resulting in lower levels. In fact, price declines exceeded advances during the period. The market structure, however, remained on a steady basis, reflecting the light stocks available on spot and the uncertainty of replacements of both imported and domestic materials. Buyers continued to manifest a good inquiry in replacements, but were inclined to operate cautiously. Lower prices were noted for aconite root, belladonna leaves, borage flowers, buckthorn bark, cassia fistula, sweet and bitter orange peel, poppy flowers, peppermint leaves, Portuguese rosemary leaves, sloe berries, orris root, powder, Zanzibar clove, celery seed. Light stocks of saffron flowers strengthened this item and holders advanced ideas from $1 to $3 per pound. Higher prices were also named for cohosh root, wild cherry rossed green, Indian Niger seed, rapeseed dwarf Essex, grains of paradise and Mexican oregano. Gum asafetida was firmer and advanced. Karaya was stronger. First hands were maintaining prices of gum tragacanth in view of the strength at primary markets and the higher cost of replacements.

Offerings of botanical drugs, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State building, this city. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Asafetida, 5c. per lb.
Black cohosh root, 2c. per lb.
Clover tops, dom., 3c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.
Wild cherry bark, rossed green, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Aconite root, 25c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 10c. per lb.
Borage flowers, 10c. per lb.
Buckthorn bark, true, 4c. per lb.
Cassia fistula, 1c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 2c. per lb.
Kola nuts, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 5c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, 3c. per lb.
sweet, 3c. per lb.
Poppy flowers, red, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, foreign, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Portuguese, ¾c. per lb.
Sloe berries, 5c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Grains of paradise, 2c. per lb.
Niger seed, Indian, 2½c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dwarf Essex, ½c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, California, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Orris root, powd., 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
258.2	258.9	266.0	258.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Demand of a routine nature, but remains steady. Buyers absorbing small lots for prompt needs at unchanged prices. About 16,151 net kilos of medicinal balsams valued at 33,825 pesos were exported by Colombia to the United States during the first semester of 1943, according to compilations from figures supplied by official sources.

Peru.—Moderate quantities moving steadily for immediate requirements. Prices unchanged and firm.

Barks

Buckthorn.—Offerings more liberal, weakening prices for spot. True reduced 4c. per pound to 78c. and 80c. per pound as to quantity.

Dogwood.—Light supplies on spot closely held. A fair call was in evidence for jobbing quantities. Prices were firm at 15c. to 18c. per pound, according to quantity.

Orange Peel.—Under increased offerings prices eased off 3c. per pound for both bitter and sweet Haitian. Quotations ranged from 15c. to 18c. per pound, bales.

Sassafras. — Demand mainly for moderate lots for immediate needs. Prices were firm at 20c. to 23c. per pound as to seller and quantity.

Wild Cherry.—Market was firmer for all grades. Trading good with stocks on spot not plentiful. Thin was well held at 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Rossed, green was higher at 13c. to 15c. per pound, bales.

Beans

Cocoa.—The War Food Administration reports that present stocks of cocoa beans in the United States amount to 258,870,000 pounds, or about 45,000,000 pounds greater than supplies in this country a year ago. There were 575,111,000 pounds of cocoa beans in this country on December 31, 1941.

Food Distribution Administration officials point out, however, that supplies, even though improved, still are substantially below the stock of cocoa beans held in this country at the time of our entry into the war. The need for ships in areas other than those from which cocoa beans can be obtained make importations of cocoa uncertain. This may prevent any further increases in cocoa bean processing.

Tonka.—Trading was moderate and spasmodic. Prices were steady at former levels. Offerings were not liberal.

Vanilla.—Conditions in this market continued strong. Limited quantities were well held on spot. Uncertainty as to replacements was also a dominant factor in keeping prices firm. Some seventy-nine cases were imported recently. Demand was good. Bourbon was quoted at $8.25 to $8.75 per pound in tins, Mexican, whole, $9 to $11, and cuts, $8.75, same basis. West Indian continued scarce and were held at $8 to $8.50 depending upon quantity.

Berries

Hawthorne.—Small quantities were closely held. Inquiry was fairly active. Some nineteen bags were imported recently.

Raspberries.—Business was reported quiet. Market was unchanged and steady at former levels.

Sloe.—Prices were easier, declining 5c. per pound. Demand has been inactive of late resulting in increased offerings of spot stocks.

Flowers

Borage.—This market was weaker and prices eased off some 10c. per pound. Offerings were fairly liberal for spot delivery. Quotations were from 60c. to 70c. per pound, bales as to quantity.

Chamomile.—Slightly lower prices were named for Hungarian type on the spot. Trading was inactive. Sellers were offering at 58c. to 60c. per pound as to quantity.

Clover Tops. — Holders advanced ideas 2c. per pound for the domestic grade. Prices were quoted at 30c. to 32c. per pound according to seller.

Linden.—Sellers were offering more freely without attracting much attention from buyers. Prices for leaves were lower at $1.05 per pound, on

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 8

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
SANTONINE

spot. No stocks without leaves were available.

Poppy.—Interest was dull bringing about an easier tone. Offerings on spot were more liberal. Red was offered at 70c. to 75c. per pound, according to quantity.

Saffron.—Light stocks of Spanish on spot were advanced sharply, holders increasing ideas from $1 to $3 per pound, as to quantity. Inquiry was quite active though business was limited due to scarcity of offerings. Prices were named at $28.50 to $33 per pound, bales depending upon seller and quantity.

Gums

Arabic.—Trading lacked snap of late. The market, however, manifests a steadier tone. Prices were unchanged for all grades.

Asafetida.—A firmer tone was in evidence. Demand was more active resulting in higher prices. Stocks on spot were advanced to 60c. to 65c. per pound depending upon quantity.

Karaya.—Demand was fair. Supplies on spot not heavy. Market reported firm at 18c. to 40c. per pound depending upon quantity and seller.

Guaiac.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered 5,000 pounds of the gum from excess inventories.

Tragacanth.—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Trading was rather spasmodic and for immediate needs. Prices were steady and reflected the tight situation at primary markets. Offerings from abroad continued scarce and reports were current the new crop would be smaller than a year ago. Prices on spot were firm and unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds.—Supplies on spot reported cleaned up and price merely nominal. Offerings from the Southern points were quoted from $1 and higher, f.o.b. South for December shipment.

Cassia Fistula.—Buying lacked snap and the market tone was slightly easier. Supplies were quoted at 23c. to 24c. per pound as to quantity.

Grains of Paradise.—Holders advanced ideas during the week. Demand was improved, mainly for small lots. Bags were offered at 21c. to 22c. per pound, on spot.

Hops.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicated the preliminary production of hops as of November 1 at 38,516,000 pounds against the total production in 1942 of 34,896,000 pounds and the 1932-1941 average of 37,992,000 pounds. Yield per acre was estimated at 1,185 pounds, comparing with 1,006 pounds last year and the 1932-1941 average of 1,169 pounds. This season's acreage for harvest was indicated at 32,000 acres against 35,000 acres harvested last year and the 1932-1941 average of 32,000 acres.

Kola Nuts.—This market was firmer with prices slightly higher at 9c. to 10c. per pound.

Quassia Chips.—Activity was more pronounced during the week. Stocks were replenished to some extent by the recent arrivals of 200 bags, the bulk of which was delivered against existing contracts. Sellers were quoting from 10c. to 14c. per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Further reductions in prices took place last week, the market eased off another 10c. per pound, to $1 to $1.05 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Peppermint. — Trading continued quiet. Offerings of foreign leaves were more plentiful and prices eased off to 90c. to 95c. per pound. Domestic was unchanged at 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Rosemary.—Spanish continued unchanged and steady while Portuguese developed a weaker tone and was off ¾c. per pound. Spanish was quoted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound and Portuguese at 9½c. to 10c.

Roots

Aconite.—Quotations were lower, declining about 25c. per pound. Trading was slow. Offerings more liberal and quoted from $1.30 to $1.50 per pound, as to quantity.

Blood.—Stocks locally practically nil. Market merely nominal. Offer-

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
From Forty Nations

Cascarilla

HISTORY

Its native habitat was the Bahamas Isles and its first European use was recorded in 1693 by Stisser, a doctor of Helmstedt in Brunswick, Germany. Stisser got it from London where it was mixed with tobacco.

The Germans confounded it with the rare Peruvian bark, prescribed it as a febrifuge, and called it cascarilla — Spanish for "little bark" a name by which Peruvian bark was known. The London Pharmacopoeia of 1746 listed it.

USE TODAY

Aromatic tonic—gastric stimulant (along with a bitter) —some use as a febrifuge holds on.

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Croton eluteria	None	Sweetwood Bark

ings from the Coast reported from 90c. per pound and upwards for shipment.

Derris.—Plans have been completed with the Haitian government for the planting of 100,000 cuttings of derris from which rotenone is derived. Under an agreement worked out between the Government of Haiti, the Foreign Economic Administration and the CCC, the cuttings will be distributed to farmers for cultivation by the Haitian Agricultural Department. The United States will get the entire crop which will be imported for processing. To date approximately 300,000 cuttings have been planted in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador, and it is expected that the same number will again be planted next year. Under the present program it is understood that 1,500,000 cuttings will be planted in Central America and Mexico alone.

Cohosh.—Prices were firmer for black root advancing to 13c. to 18c. per pound, as to quantity. Blue was unchanged.

Orris.—Powdered was easier and prices were reduced to $1 to $1.10 per pound depending upon quantity. Other grades were unchanged.

Rhatany.—Market was inactive and tone easier. Bags was quoted at 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Seeds

Celery.—Recent replacement of Indian seed commanded little attention, the market easing off about 1c. per pound. Offerings were fairly liberal.

Rapeseed.—The trade awaited with interest the outcome of the recent bidding for 1942 seed from the Government's stockpile. Recently bids were requested on 1,000,000 bushels of seed located in Jersey City and 300,000 bushels at Los Angeles. It was reported that some bids of 11½c. per pound, ex store Jersey City, were accepted with the stipulation that the seed be used for sowing purposes. The spot market was firmer and higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound.

Sunflower.—Available stocks locally were light and the market was 1c. higher for all grades.

Spices

Clove.—Interest was quiet and the tone of the market was unsteady. Spot stocks were offered at 21½c. to 22c. per pound.

Pimento.—Trading was restricted to small lots. Prices were unchanged and steady at 27½c. to 28c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

Swift & Co. Makes Brandt Vice-President

J. F. Brandt has been elected vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago. Mr. Brandt has been comptroller since August, 1939, and will shortly complete thirty-seven years of service with the company.

—O-P-D—

African Tung Oil Output Estimate Shows Increase

Nyasaland's production of tung oil last year was 200 percent of that the year before, says a foreign publication which forecasts that the present tung nut crop is expected to show a further increase of 130 percent.

Heads Salary Board

Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, has been elected president of the Standard Salary Board of Maryland. He has been a member of the board since its inception and succeeds Walter D. Owens, who has been named State Employment Commissioner.

Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to October 31, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	1943	1942
Receipts	2,635,412	2,894,071
Crushed	1,262,319	1,368,050
On hand Oct. 31	1,468,429	1,007,949

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Produced	383,675,000	425,160,000
Shipped	334,125,000	372,478,000
On hand Oct. 31	114,532,000	133,595,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Produced	269,690,000	285,577,000
Shipped		
On hand Oct. 31	164,951,000	200,564,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
	1943	1942
Produced	575,401	599,003
Shipped	537,251	655,588
On hand Oct. 31	56,092	133,515

Hulls

	Tons	
	1943	1942
Produced	298,393	331,897
Shipped	271,055	300,125
On hand Oct. 31	87,302	75,280

Linters

	Bales	
	1943	1942
Produced	575,901	401,968
Shipped	278,392	344,001
On hand Oct. 31	238,436	101,262

—O-P-D—

BUY MORE BONDS

Burlap Allocation Order Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Persons not having a burlap quota certificate are nevertheless permitted to obtain burlap from specified sources under provisions of order M-47 on burlap as amended by the War Production Board. Other changes in the order are:—

1. Specific allocaction of burlap from the stockpile for manufacture of bags is eliminated. However, bag manufacturers must still have burlap allocation certificates before purchasing the material from any other source.

In addition, specific allocation is no longer required for less than full bales of burlap on rated orders of AA-5 or higher.

2. Import quota restrictions of M-47 are eliminated since burlap imports are now subject to controls of general imports order M-63.

3. A new provision permits unrestricted use or disposal of damaged burlap unless specific directions to the contrary are received from WPB. Anyone holding bales of damaged burlap must report extent of the damage to WPB and the percentage of the material not suitable for production of bags as permitted by order M-221. If there is no objection to free disposal of the material in the WPB acknowledgement of this statement, the burlap may be sold without reference to the order.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Div. of Jewish Charities Dinner Dec. 2

The 1943 drive of the chemical, oil and paint division of the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities on behalf of 116 health and welfare institutions in the city will be climaxed by the annual dinner of December 2 at the Biltmore hotel.

—O-P-D—

Solinsky Quits WPB To Return to Cans, Inc.

Robert S. Solinsky, chief of the metal can and tube section of the War Production Board, has resigned that position. He has been with the War Production Board since the early days of the Containers Division.

Mr. Solinsky is president of Cans, Inc., Chicago, Ill. He has been connected with the can industry for over 35 years. He started his career with the American Can Company, had served as district sales manager with Continental Can Company in Chicago, central sales manager for that company, and assistant vice-president of National Can Corporation.

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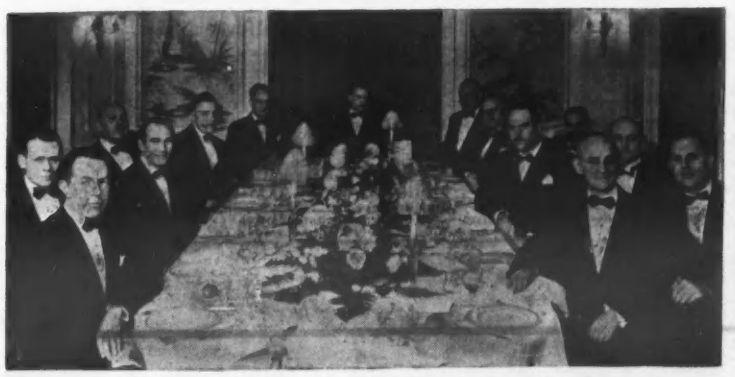
Penick Dines Goodhue After Forum Address



Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, chemist for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, this city, following his address on "War on Mosquitoes," at the New York Herald Tribune forum on current events.

At the forum Dr. Goodhue discussed the role of mosquitoes in transmitting malaria and other contagious diseases, and described the aerosol method that has been developed to combat the mosquito menace. In the aerosol method, he reported, insecticide dissolved in a liquefied gas, such as Freon, is confined in tight cylinders having a valve and small orifice. In use the liquefied gas is released and carries the lethal agent to all nooks and crannies in the form of a mist or fog.

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BACKGROUND VALUES . . . a PART of the product, APART from the price

Above: Part of the Analytical Laboratory, Clifton plant.

Left: Preparing a catalyst for large batch manufacture to replace similar product formerly imported from Europe.

WE HAVE frequently called attention to our organization's ample laboratory facilities and vast experience, and in a general way have suggested what these advantages mean to our customers. Quite by chance, opportunity was afforded us recently on a photographic tour of our Clifton factory to find an example that perfectly illustrates our point. There, set up in our Analytical Laboratory, was an imposing apparatus consisting of heating unit, various and sundry glass and rubber tubes and a large flask containing a bubbling amber fluid. Inquiry revealed that here, in preparation for large batch manufacture, was an important catalyst formerly supplied only from abroad, but now, through experience and technical knowledge of the processes involved, we were making that catalyst here — and solely for our own use. The action of this catalytic agent in accelerating the manufacturing processes of certain of our products is but one, simple example of how experience, accumulated over the years, is helping us to keep our loyal customers supplied with flavors, chemicals and essential oils that are consistently better, more uniform and in the long run, far less costly to use.

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BRANCH STOCKS

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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Consuming Interest Active—Market Strong—Almond, Anise, Calamus, Rosemary, Sandalwood, Sweet Birch Advanced

Buying continued at a good pace in essential oils, aromatics, and substitute materials during the week. Trading was active in most oils and the market was again featured by higher prices. With available stocks of most oils limited, combined with steady buying pressure, quotations were firmer and, from present indications, the trend of values appeared towards higher levels. Shortage of labor has affected the production of new crop native oils, causing a delay in the output of this season's production approximately six months in some sections. This has further accentuated the tight situation in domestic oils.

Price advances were registered during the week in cedarwood, hemlock, sassafras, spruce and sweet birch. Other domestic oils were unchanged, but firm. Calamus was advanced again, along with U.S.P. capsicum and sandalwood. Users of peppermint oil were absorbing sizeable quantities of sweet birch and wintergreen as substitutes for the former. Light stocks of imported oils on spot have not been replenished recently, having as a natural result a gradual decline in inventories. Offerings of lemon were not plentiful with representatives of producers restricting the ninety-day contracts to regular buyers and small jobbing lots to dealers. Orange oil was under an increased call from the flavoring trade, and a firmer tone was in evidence.

Almond.—Users continue to manifest an active inquiry. Stocks were closely held and in limited supply. Prices were stronger with sales in sweet expressed oil put through at $2.50 to $3 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Anise.—Higher prices were noted during the week. Demand was moderate, but small stocks were advanced. Business in U.S.P. was transacted at $3.60 to $3.85 per pound, according to quantity.

Bois de Rose.—Small quantities were closely held. Users were showing a moderate inquiry for replacements. Quotations were firm at recent advances. Brazilian was quoted at $5.50 to $6 per pound, as to seller.

Calamus.—This market was stronger and limited supplies were firmly held. Prices were higher and sales were put through on the basis of $24 to $24.50 per pound, according to quantity.

Capsicum.—While the volume of trading was moderate, sales were made at higher levels. U.S.P. was advanced 25c. per pound and sold at $4.25 per pound with some holders quoting up to $5 per pound.

Cedarwood.—Southern oil was sold at 65c. per pound, an advance of 5c. per pound. Demand was restricted, but the market was stronger, owing to higher replacement costs. Prices were named from 65c. to 75c. as to quantity.

Celery.—Demand was quiet with spot oil well held at former levels, ranging from $24 to $26 per pound, in bottles.

Citronella.—Firmness featured this oil. Available stocks continue light. Consumers manifest a good inquiry for replacements. Business was fair at current firm quotations. Ceylon ranged from $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, as to seller. Java remains scarce and nominal at $2.75 per pound.

Clove. — Market unchanged and steady. Spot supplies were firm for U.S.P. at $1.65 to $1.75 per pound, in cans. Zanzibar, British East Africa, exported 450,143 pounds of clove and stem oil valued at £116,934 in 1942, states a recent official publication. During that period the cloves and clove and stem oil industry accounted for more than three-fourths of Zanzibar's total domestic exports.

Coriander.—Prices were unchanged and steady. Demand was quiet. Quotations were noted at $24 to $35 per pound, as to seller.

Geranium.—Small lots were in fair request. The market was strong and unchanged. Limited supplies of all grades were in firm hands.

Grapefruit. — Interest was rather dull. Prices were unchanged from $1.95 to $2.25 per pound, according to quantity.

Hemlock.—Because of the higher cost of replacements and the steadily diminishing supplies, prices of oil on the spot were stronger. Demand was fairly active, though the volume was restricted, due to lack of offerings. Quotations were named at $1.25 to $1.45 per pound as to quantity. The scarcity of labor at producing centers has delayed the output of new crop oil from six to eight months.

Juniper Berry.—No change in current firm prices. Buyers were taking small lots for immediate needs.

Lavender.—All grades remain firm at former quotations. Demand was spotty with holders not anxious sellers. Spike, pure, was quoted at $3.50 to $4 per pound and technical, $2.75 to $3 per pound in cans, depending upon quantity.

Lemon.—Demand was quite active, but volume restricted, owing to light offerings. Market strong at current levels. California oil held at $3.25 per pound in cans.

Mace.—Higher nominal quotations were effective for small spot stocks with sales of distilled reported at $7 per pound.

Nutmeg.—This oil was also in a nominal position with prices higher. Distilled oil sold on the spot at $7 per pound, in cans.

Orange.—Trading was spasmodic, with the volume of sales showing steady improvement of late. Market remains in firm position. Prices steady for all grades. The indicated United States production of oranges and tangerines for the 1943-1944 season (exclusive of California valencias) is 64,240,000 boxes, comparing with last season's (1942-1943), 59,231,000 boxes and 55,029,000 boxes for 1941-1942. The crop of Florida early and mid-season oranges is indicated to be 21,000,000 boxes, 1,900,000 boxes more than for last season, and 5,800,000 boxes more than for 1941-1942.

Pineneedle.—Prices were boosted 25c. per pound. Sales were made at $3.25 and $3.50 per pound, in cans, on spot.

Rosemary.—Prices stronger. Sales of Spanish oil noted at $1.90 to $2 per pound, in cans, according to quantity. Stocks at low ebb.

Sandalwood. — Consuming inquiry quite active. Prices advanced 25c. per pound. Sales of N. F. were made at $6.50 per pound, in cans. Some holders were naming $6.75. Stocks were scarce.

Sassafras.—Higher cost of replace-

Price Changes

Advanced

Almond, sweet, 50c. per lb.
Anise, U.S.P., 10c. per lb.
Calamus, 25c. per lb.
Capsicum, U.S.P., 25c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Hemlock, 15c. per lb.
Mace, $1 per lb.
Nutmeg, $1 per lb.
Pineneedle, 25c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood, N.F., 25c. per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 10c. per lb.
Spruce, 15c. per lb.
Sweet Birch, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.9	255.0	246.9	279.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Replaces Oil Anise in Technical Products

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The growing list of well-known users of this splendid, scientifically manufactured replacement is a tribute to its efficacy.

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OIL of PEPPERMINT SPEARMINT
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☆
A. M. TODD COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

ments and light stocks created a stronger tone. Natural oil was quoted at $2 to $2.35 per pound, as to quantity.

Spruce.—Trading was moderate with business done at $1.25 per pound in cans. In some quarters up to $1.45 was quoted for small lots.

Sweet Birch.—Scarcity and better demand increased quotations 15c. per pound. Prices cover a wide range from $4 to $5.50 per pound, according to quantity and quality.

Aromatic Chemcials

Acetophenone.—In sufficient supply to meet current demand. Prices steady.

Benzaldehyde.—Firm market sustained by continuance of tight supply position brought on by heavy demand for essential use.

Citronellol.—In very tight supply. Small remaining stocks closely held. Lack of citronella oil prevents manufacture.

Ethyl Butyrate.—Supply characterized as ample. Demand routine.

Menthol.—Both natural and synthetic varieties continue very tight. Effective substitutes have been developed and are still available in small quantities at prices comparable with the former natural material, but even the substitutes are becoming tight.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Limited supply, but of sufficient size to meet current call. Quotations steady.

Methyl Salicylate.—In somewhat better supply since phenol has become more available, and in turn made salicylates easier. Market firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Scarce. Limitation of ethylene chloride curtailing supply. Quotations firm.

Vanillin.—Overall supply somewhat tight as lignin-derived material continues to be called on to fill in shortage of eugenol and guaiacol-derived compound. In the issue of November 8, the price of vanillin in the London cable was incorrectly quoted at 21s. 3d. per hundredweight, instead of per pound.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

WPB New York Chief L.S. Greenleaf

Lewis S. Greenleaf, jr., has been appointed chief deputy director and acting regional director of the War Production Board for region 2, comprising New York State and Northern New Jersey. Mr. Greenleaf was director of the Consumers' Goods Bureau of WPB until October 22, when he resigned, succeeds to a vacancy caused by the resignation of Phillips R. Turnbull, who has returned to his post with Rogers Peet Company.

Mr. Greenleaf is assistant secretary and a director of the Behr-Manning Corporation of Troy, N. Y., having been with the company since his graduation in 1923 from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University. He also will serve on a dollar-a-year basis.

—O-P-D—

W.C. Hardesty Boosted For Small War Plants Head

A luncheon in promotion of the movement to make W. C. Hardesty, president of W. C. Hardesty & Co., oils, fatty acids, and related materials, head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation was given by the Independent Citizens League November, 15 in the New York Athletic Club. Representatives of small businesses in various lines in several parts of the country attended.

The desirability of Mr. Hardesty as SWPC head was set forth by J. M. Lehrfeld, chairman of the executive committee of the league. A number of business problems which smaller enterprises have difficulty in solving and in which it was opined SWPC could be of much assistance, were outlined by Mr. Hardesty. Individual experiences in support of his views were related by Samuel Cohen, president of Amecco Chemicals, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; Frank J. Fee, president of the Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Thomas H. Quinn, banker, Ardsley, N. Y.; Paul R. Johnson, president of the Union Gas System, Independence, Kans.; and Raymond M. Davis, president of the Davis-Wilson Coal Company, Morgantown, W. Va. Mr. Davis also spoke at length on "Postwar Peace," advocating an international government.

—O-P-D—

T.G.A. Issues Booklet On Its Aims, Activities

The Toilet Goods Association, this city, has issued a booklet on "Its Aims and Activities." The purpose of the booklet is to remind members of the manifold activities carried on by the association. Copies may be obtained from S. L. Mayham, executive secretary of the association, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, this city.

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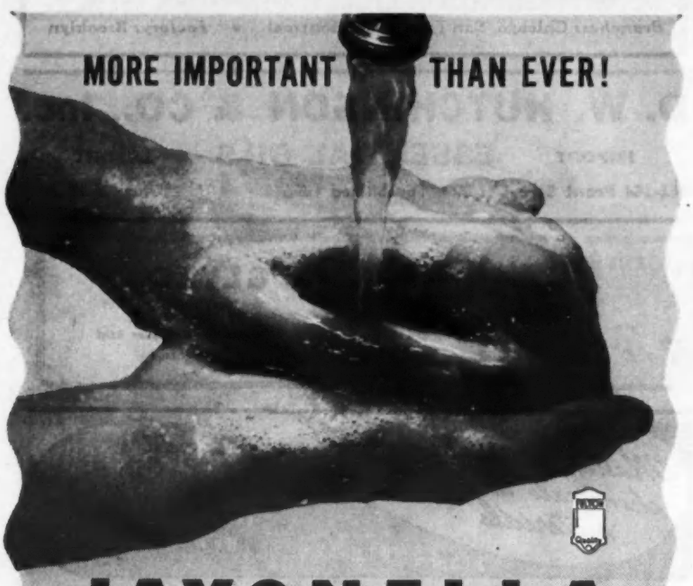

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortages in Many Products Becoming More Acute—Upward Readjustment of Dealers' Burning Oil Prices Extended

Shortages are developing in many petroleum derivatives, and becoming more acute daily, in consequence of the inability of most of the independent refiners, especially those in the Middle West, to obtain adequate supplies of crude oil, for conversion into refined products for civilian use, because of the unabated draining of the current output, record-breaking though it is, for use in the war effort.

Although balked in all their attempts to date to swell this country's crude petroleum reserves by furnishing an incentive, in the form of a general price markup, for extending the reserves with new discoveries and amplifying the yield of both old and new producing fields, the American Petroleum Institute and the Petroleum Administrator for War are still confident that they can attain this goal, with new legislation, if in no other way. Toward this end, they have introduced into Congress measures aimed at removing price regulation from the Office of Price Administration and investing it exclusively in the Petroleum Administration and also designed to supersede the recent adverse ruling of the Director of Economic Stabilization with newly created authority for putting into effect a suitable uplift of crude oil ceilings, as strongly urged by the Petroleum Administrator, while rejecting all the substitute proposals, particularly the subsidies and bonus payments, suggested as alternatives for the higher price incentive by the Economic Stabilizer.

If enacted, this proposed legislation would make necessary a commensurate markup of prices of all derivatives, including the petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and waxes as well as gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene.

Meanwhile, OPA has arranged for an extension of the upward price revisions on tankwagon and service station sales of kerosene, fuel oil and range oil, originally approved nearly a year ago, to all areas wherein rationing of these products prevails, setting forth autherity for these markups in maximum prices by approximately three-eights cents per gallon, in amendments to revised price schedule No. 88 and maximum price regulation order 137.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, No. 1, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, ½c. per gal.
Fuel and heating oils, in containers less than 260 gals. and in tankwagons, dlvd. in rationed areas, 3/10c. per gal.

Reduced

Fuel oil, bunker C, Boston and Baltimore, 20c. to 30c. per bbl.; Gulf Coast, 30c. per bbl.; Savannah, 25c. per bbl.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Although not entirely pleased with the new xylene replacement, which they are now required to use in their processing of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas, instead of the straight xylene with which they were formerly supplied, producers of these solvents are keeping pace successfully with new orders for their products, despite delays in deliveries of the new basic material, inasmuch as the buying movement has latterly been running somewhat smaller than hitherto.

Whether or not a larger percentage of toluol is eventually substituted for the present 25 percent in the new xylene mixture, also containing 75 percent of xylol, it is believed almost certain that the railroads will recognize the justice of the quest for a lowering of the existing freight rate on this compound to the same levels as those prevailing for xylene and toluene, individually, which would make the cost of the replacement material the same as that for each of its ingredients, separately.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A fairly spirited and sizable movement continues to be noted on both military and civilian accounts, with prices firmly maintained. Compliance with the requirements of PAW's distribution order No. 18, while imposing more "paper work" on the distributors, is not interfering with or tending to contract the volume of the current movement.

Lacquer Diluent.—Takings by the paint industry continue comparatively heavy, with no let or hindrance interposed by PAW's order No. 18.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying interest still keen. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Producers of synthetic rubber continue the most extensive purchasers but buying by other classes of consumers is also reaching considerable proportions. Market holding steady.

Stoddard Solvent.—Dry cleaning operations for both military and civilian accounts are still absorbing sizable quantities of this solvent. Prices well maintained.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—While war production contractors continue the largest purchasers of this material, takings of other paint trade interests are still holding up well. Tone firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Active call noted for most grades of solvents. Although some direct war requirements are reported lessening, the general volume of material moving in cases indirectly related to the war need is heavy, and the market generally displays a healthy tone.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Takings of petroleum solvents in the market here appear to be along the usual war-time lines; in other words, the situation is an active one with the bulk of all offerings going into war production channels. There has been no real handicap imposed on the industry by PAW No. 18.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Market continues to exhibit considerable tension, with little of this liquefied gas available for private use while the draining of supplies by those engaged in the production of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber is still running high. Tone holding strong.

Heptane. — Moving more briskly daily. Market firm.

Hexane.—In steadily increasing request. Prices well maintained.

Octanes.—Still in fairly active inquiry. Tone steady.

Pentanes. — Interest growing. No change in price structure.

Propane.—Takings of the makers of high-octane gasoline and other war production contractors continue so heavy as to leave little for civilian use. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Sharp call is reported for most of the lighter hydrocarbons. Wartime requirements are running heavy, and supplies are strictly limited for application against current needs.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Such propane and butane as are available, outside of high-octane gasoline usage, continue to move steadily into the market, where it is snapped up by the consuming trades.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest continues lively throughout the list, with prices well maintained.

Paraffin. — Demand still running high and for the most part unsatisfied, as crude scale continues in light supply and the shortage in refined grades is becoming more intense daily, with fully refined waxes having melting points above 133-135 degrees virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums.—Continuing to move steadily into consuming channels, with prices for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades firmly held throughout.

White Mineral Oils. — U.S.P. and technical grades in fairly brisk re-

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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The range of analyses of Rapoil-S as compared to rapeseed oil is as follows:

Range of Analyses

	RAPESEED OIL	RAPOIL-S
Iodine Value (WIJS)	97-103	95-100*
Saponification Number	170-180	190-195*
MolecularWeight	About 1050	About 1020
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	2%	2%
	BLOWN RAPESEED	BLOWN RAPOIL
Viscosity-Saybolt at 210° F.	900-1000 sec.	900-1000 sec.
Iodine Value	55-60	45-50*
Saponification Number	225	230
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	5-7%	7-9%

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quest. Supply still adequate. No change in price structure.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Average daily production of crude petroleum has shown a small gain for the week ended November 13, by reaching 4,436,450 barrels, or 47,200 barrels more than for the previous week, and 59,750 barrels in excess of PAW's November daily average recommendation of 4,376,700 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—Upward readjustments of prices for various grades of light fuel oil and kerosene in tankwagons and service stations, originally made in some specified areas about a year ago, have been extended to several other areas in New England and Middle Atlantic States simultaneously with a markup of prices for No. 1 oil by refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania and notable reductions in tankwagon quotations on the bunker C grade in Boston, Baltimore, Savannah and the Gulf Coast.

In a series of steps toward simplification and uniformity of regulations, OPA has provided that on delivered container sales of less than 260 gallons and on tankwagon sales, sellers of fuel and heating oils may add three-tenths of a cent per gallon to their formula ceilings "in any area where fuel oil rationing is required by the U. S. Government or any agency thereof."

Gasoline.—Although stocks of gasoline along the Eastern seaboard have shown a reduction for the week ended November 13, indicated by a drop in the Americain Petroleum Institute's index figure of 36.9 to 36.6, nationwide stocks of this liquid fuel have recorded an increase for the same week of 28 barrels, from 68,698,000 barrels to 68,726,000 barrels. A year ago these nationwide stocks amounted to 76,028,000 barrels.

Kerosene.—Because of a recent notable curtailment of their output of less critical materials, in accordance with the Government's production program, refiners of kerosene have recently reduced their offerings. With relatively small stocks on hand, handlers in the New York area report a steadily tightening supply situation.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Standard Completes Large Baltimore Refinery

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has completed construction of a $14,000,000 refinery for the production of high octane gasoline in Baltimore.

—O-P-D—

Cadmium on Base Metals

Cadmium is now being electroplated on base metals in coats more than fifty times as thick as those normally deposited, the electroplating division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has disclosed.

PAW Names Chief For Southwest District

Appointment of William M. Averill, of Corpus Christi, Texas, as director-in-charge of District 3 (Southwest) of the Petroleum Administration for War has been announced by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. He succeeds D. E. Buchanan, who resigned to return to his post as vice-president of Hanlon-Buchanan, Inc., of Tulsa, Okla.

—O-P-D—

Helm on Leave of Absence

Joseph S. Helm, for many years manager of the asphalt sales department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is now on leave of absence, and will retire from active duty in April of next year, having completed thirty-four years of service.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

Fertilizer Materials

Terms of Agreement for Manufacture and Distribution of Fertilizer Nitrogen Announced by WPB

Terms of agreement for the manufacture and distribution of nitrogen used in fertilizer, which involves WPB, Army Ordnance Department and Tennessee Valley Authority, have been made. Under the arrangement, which became effective November 1 and continues through January, Army Ordnance operates its marginal facilities producing ammonia nitrate. TVA provides specifications of procedure to produce ammonia nitrate crystals in the ordnance plants, and will furnish conditioning materials which will produce a nitrate that does not cake nearly as easily as the product turned out earlier in the year.

Production of 15,000 tons of ordnance ammonia nitrate per month for the next three months is expected. After that time, output will continue uncertain because of changing military requirements, but ordnance plants are expected to operate without outside technical assistance.

Revision No. 2 of food production order No. 12, which limited the amount of organic nitrogenous material which manufacturers and certain types of buyers can acquire, in terms of actual nitrogen units, to 70 percent, did not meet with unanimous approval of the trade. Expectations were that the limit would be 80 percent, some interests were inclined to believe that a further revision would be made increasing the limit by the end of the year.

In their efforts to assist the War Food Administration, many fertilizer companies have increased their mixture operations. Reports indicate that production is substantially ahead of any other year at this time. OPA has set maximum prices on every grade of mixed fertilizer, superphosphate and potash whose manufacture is permitted by WFA. No price change of any real importance has been made in fixing the new schedule.

Offerings of items listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follow:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Production of this material has increased and conditions surrounding the supply situation were considered favorable. The fact that early shipments did not meet with satisfaction has brought about drastic changes in manufacturing methods to meet requirements of the fertilizer trade. WPB has announced terms of agreement with Army ordnance and Tennessee Valley Authority to place 15,000 tons a month on the market for the next three months. Lend-lease shipments for September amounted to 2,160,000 pounds.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Steady shipments against allocated orders comprised the week's movement. WPB granted 100 percent for industrial use. Recent coal strike caused a drop in production from 20 to 50 percent in some sections. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended November 13 indicate a production of 37,063,640 pounds from that source. WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 9,400 pounds from excess inventories.

Bone Meal.—Inquiry continued active with buyers unable to dislodge any sizable offerings for fertilizer use. The actual buying situation seemed to be tighter than previously noted.

Calcium Nitrate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered 9,000 pounds from excess inventories.

Cottonseed Meal.—According to reports, farmers are taking their meal from the oil mills and using it themselves for feeding livestock. This has restricted supplies reaching the open market. Food Production Order No. 12, revision 2, provides for the distribution of a limited amount of edible cottonseed meal for fertilizer. Buyers were inclined to look upon this order as a "hunting license"—they hunted all over the market but were unable to find any for sale.

Dried Blood.—An occasional car has been sold at the ceiling price. The scarcity of material and the high prevailing price are influences opposing much activity for fertilizer use. All recent importations have been taken for feeding livestock.

Soda Nitrate.—Steady shipments reported against WPB allocations. The impression prevailed that the December total allotment would be considerably larger. November allocations of nitrogen compounds were based on crop-growing requirements in line with recommendations of War Food Administration.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Demand for government and agricultural requirements held at peak levels. The movement for the manufacture of phosphorus was exceedingly heavy. Under such conditions, production found ready distribution and the general market displayed a distinctly firm tendency.

Superphosphate.—Slow but persistent expansion in production was reported. If the movement of sulphuric acid from ordnance plants meets expectations, output should increase more rapidly. Western advices state that 9,000 tons have been moved mostly from the South to relieve the shortage on the Pacific coast and that some 6,000 additional tons are anticipated.

Potashes

Some improvement in the supply situation can be reported through the elimination of lend-lease shipments to Great Britain. Production was maintained at its recent high level and material moved out through contract channels about as rapidly as made. Washington activities of the committee investigating the fertilizer situation are being followed with interest.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Market conditions in sulphur were reported normal. The supply situation was favorable and so far manpower and transportation have not interfered with deliveries. Demand was active with a tendency to increase. Imported pyrites uncovered no important change. More business could be placed if supplies were available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 19.—Production of mixed fertilizers in the South is reported as active as the reception of materials will permit. In regions of great war activity it is stated that labor has become a limiting factor. Several fertilizer plants in the Charleston, S. C., area have been able to get the use of war prisoners, and it is stated that within four or five days they do satisfactory work. Prisoners are paid 80 cents a day and manufacturers pay the United States Treasury the difference between 80 cents and the established wage rate.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Demand for fish

—Continued on page 62

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR

MADE IN THE U.S.A. — Barrett NITROGEN

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

OPD—11-22-1943 59

Selected SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
USED AND APPROVED BY LEADING FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS.

BEWARE! Others may claim to have the best—But have they really met every test?

THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O. ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K_2O MINIMUM

WEBSTER defines a trade-mark as a distinguishing mark or device... impressed on goods labels, etc. to distinguish them from others.

We define our P.C.A. Red Indian trade-mark as a symbol of protection for us as producers, for you as distributors, and for the army of farmers using our products to help produce larger and better food oil and fiber crops so essential to victory. It is a guarantee of uniformity. It stands for Potash of dependable quality. It symbolizes a policy of complete and whole-hearted cooperation with the fertilizer industry.

P.C.A. Red Indian is a safe symbol to tie to.

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE . . 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE . . Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Come and See!

ITEMS SUCH AS THESE ON DISPLAY

FMC EXHIBIT

DECEMBER 6-11

PLASTIC-RUBBER

THROPP 36" RUBBER MILLS with motor drive

THROPP 42" RUBBER MILL

ROYLE No. 1 TUBER motor drive

ROYLE No. 3 TUBER motor driven

ROYLE No. 4 TUBER motor driven

WATSON-STILLMAN STEAM HEATED PLATEN PRESS

3 HYDRAULIC PRESSES 17"ø Ram, 5'8" stroke, with pumps

1 GUILOTINE HYDRAULIC CUTTER

LIQUIDATION

Fort Washington Chem. Co.

1—STEEL JKTD. ACID STILL; 5' dia. x 10'3" deep with 24" cone bottom

2—SHEET STEEL VAC. STILL POTS; 9' x 8½' with coil

1—GLASS LINED VAC. STILL; 55" dia x 23½' overall

2—STEEL JKTD. AND AGTD. VAC PANS; 5' dia. x 5'9" deep

1—PAUL O. ABBE, 12—1 GAL. PEBBLE MILL, M. D.

2—4' x 12' ROTARY ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; with Steam Trunion

1—RICHARDSON HOPPER SCALE

2—BALL MILLS; 6'6" x 13' L.

4—LEAD MELTING POTS

2—GRUENDLER HAMMERMILLS; No. 4 and No. 6

4—JKtd. CRYSTALLIZERS, 29"x42"x16"

1—SHRIVER, 24" IRON FILTERPRESS

1—RAYMOND, 00 PULVERIZER; with complete classifier

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; down ram

JUST PURCHASED JUST OFFERED

1—JAY-BEE No. 3 JR. HAMMERMILL

1—DOPP, 300 gal. JKTD. KETTLE

4—W & P JKTD. MIXERS; 9 gal. cap.

2—CRANDALL FILLING MACHINES; single spout

3—18" IRON FILTERPRESS; open delivery

3—VERTICAL STEEL DIGESTERS; with agitators

1—BUFFALO, 5' x 12' VACUUM DRUM DRYER

1—RUGGLES COLE DIRECT HEAT DRYERS; 4' x 20'

2—LOUISVILLE DIRECT HEAT DRYERS; 4' x 40'

1—HARDINGE 5' CONICAL MILL; with 8' GAYCO Separator

2—BALL MILLS; 4'6" x 22'

1—STEEL ALCOHOL RECOVERY UNIT

1—JEFFREY, 36" x 18" PULVERIZER

DOUBLE EFFECT STEEL EVAPORATOR SALT FILTERS, ETC.

Try Us For Equipment You Find "Hard to Get"

COMPLETE LISTINGS SENT UPON REQUEST

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE

NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

RESPONSIBLE New York City chemical dealer with export department desires to contact producer, industrial, pharmaceutical chemicals or kindred. With satisfactory relationship would be willing to carry inventory. BOX 730, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—One Stokes rotary dryer, 18 ft. long, 3 feet diameter; also necessary equipment, vacuum pump, scrubber condenser and receiver. BOX 728, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Black & Clawson 28x60 double drum dryer with Reeves speed reducer. Perfect working condition. BOX 732, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WILL SELL or exchange a 16x40 3-roll Ross mill for steel ball mill of 300 to 500-gal. capacity. BOX 727, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL BUY syrup bottle filling machine to fill 4-oz. to 1-pint bottles of syrup. Also labeling machine and conveyor. Ol' South Extract Company, 340 Lyell avenue, Rochester, New York. Telephone Glenwood 3032.

WANTED—Chaser-mill (putty chaser), underdriven, 4-6 feet pan diameter, preferably 2 mullers. BOX 731, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Twin 60-gallon capacity lead mixers. BOX 733, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 692, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Factories Offered

FORMER CHEMICAL plant, high one story brick building, about 75,000 sq. ft. floor space, concrete floors (drains) high-pressure water tube boilers (87 HP); 4 acres ground. Unrestricted district Newark, N. J. The R. L. Kraf Company, Woolworth Building. COrtlandt 7-9377.

—Continued on page 6

No "Ceiling" On Time Saving

When you buy

Buy Victory Bonds

CONSOLIDATED War Production Machinery

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant, including Pilot Plant.

1—BUFFALO LABORATORY DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, vacuum type, with two stainless steel rolls, 6" diameter x 7½" face. Complete in every detail.

1—BUFFALO 60 gallon stainless steel steam jacketed VACUUM PAN, with condenser, vacuum pump. Complete in every detail.

1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY DRYER, 20" diameter.

1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY COOLER, 20" diameter.

1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.

1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 60" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.

1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1½ HP, 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.

1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP, 8" x 8" x 12".

1—ANDERSON, No. 1 OIL EXPELLER, with 6" diameter x 10'l ong pressure heater conveyor (tempering apparatus) and Gump Feeder. Recently completely reconditioned.

1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.

1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.

1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.

1—12" x12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.

1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation. Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined. Other sizes.

6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.

6—ORY POWDER MIXERS. 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.

2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.

7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—Day No. 20 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed. 30 gal.

1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.

3—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.

10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.

3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal.

1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24', 70" x 30'.

1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.

1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

ROTEX SIFTERS

2—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.

Excellent rebuilt condition.

Inspect at our Newark Shops

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.

1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER

1—8'Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.

6—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.

2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.

1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".

5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.

1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.

2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.

2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

HARD TO GET

5—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

SPECIAL

3—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5'' high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.

1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

Liquidation

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT

Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE

Nashville, Tenn.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 60

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 691, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 710, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

EXTRACTION PLANT wanted, suitable for solvent extraction of products like derris root, pyrethrum flowers or other solid materials. Give short description of equipment as to size, capacity, location and condition. BOX 708, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

WATER PAINT chemist wanted. High caliber experienced man capable of directing research on new products development. Excellent salary and opportunity with aggressive manufacturer located Central-West. Give experience, draft status and personal data. Replies confidential. Our staff knows of this ad. BOX 703, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN WANTED—Experienced in filling and handling of ampuls under aseptic conditions and capable of assuming charge of large-scale operation. Excellent opportunity for right man. Location, New York City. In replying, give all pertinent data and enclose recent photograph. BOX 714, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN — Heavy chemicals. Good postwar future. Must have pleasing personality and fair knowledge of chemistry. Midwest resident preferred. State age, employment record and salary desired in first letter. BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OUR CLIENT wants an aggressive, top-notch sales representative who can quickly market a good shellac replacement and other coating materials for industrial uses. Kornbluth & Hubert, 45 Church street, Paterson 1, N. J.

CHEMISTS WANTED, male or female, some resin experience preferred, for large resin house in New York City. Good opportunity. Give experience, draft status and personal data. Replies confidential. BOX 729, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

ORGANIC CHEMIST, preferably experienced in thio-compounds, to take charge of organic department in Brooklyn chemical plant. Excellent opportunity as organization is relatively new and undergoing considerable expansion. State age, experience, draft status and salary. BOX 734, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

LACQUER and industrial paint man available December 1, 1943. Age 41, member Amer. Chem. Society, would like to enter marine paint field or industrial specialty. BOX 717, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LACQUER CHEMIST wants to learn varnish making. Age 41, member Amer. Chem. Society. Available. May consider partnership in small plant, later. Prefer New York, but free to go anywhere. BOX 718, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN desires raw material, solvent or other line. Previously sold shellac, gums and solvents to paint manufacturers, jobbers, industrials New Jersey, upstate New York and Connecticut. BOX 726, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 62

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, EXCELLENT CONDITION.
2—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, having 13—59" x 78" shelves, complete with condensers and pumps.
1—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, complete with motors.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Plaudler 330 gal. Tank.
1—Pfaudler 300 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
1—3' x 14' Rotary Dryer
3—Howe Barrel and Bag Packers.
2—Bucket Elevators, 30' centers.
1—18" x 16" McLenahan Corrugated Roll Crusher.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.
All the above PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW
1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with condenser.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—54" x 40' Steel Dryer, monel lined
1—6' x 28' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed, Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallisers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ¼" shell.
1—Christie Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 75'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
4—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11' to 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
10—Rotary Dryers 6' x 30' to 8' x 70'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
10—40", 48" Direct Motor Driven stainless
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS
1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—Ross Mammoth 40 gal. Pony Mixer.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS
1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, wfth Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
5—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS
1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
2—Micro Pulverizers, Nos. 2 and 4.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ¾ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS
5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, Olivite 1½" to 3". Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

SPECIAL

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles'
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Iron Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—¾" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
428 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

DESIRABLE ITEMS

PATTERSON Closed Jacketed and Agitated steel kettle, 500 gal.
PFAUDLER 500 gal. closed glass lined jack. kettle.
2 Glass lined Jacketed Closed Kettles 50 gal.
BUFFALO Vacuum Drum Dryer 24" x 20"
Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 28" x 60"
TOLHURST 40" Extractor, bottom discharge
SHRIVER, 12" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press

Write for Bulletin "M" for Complete Listing

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT
14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW
6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

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9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

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5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

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1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
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Chemical Engineers Discuss Postwar Plans

—Continued from page 3

$2,322,400,000 for the seven years, 1933 to 1939 inclusive—a decline of 64 percent.

The cost of the Federal government in the same period rose 92 percent and national income on an average declined 13 percent. The decade of 1930 was the first decade since the foundation of our nation on which our scale of living actually declined! Obviously, this trend must be reversed in the postwar years, if we are to meet the challenge of providing eight million more jobs.

When peace comes, we shall possess more manufacturing facilities (in many lines), more new materials, more skilled labor, a greater pent-up demand for goods, the larger reservoirs of spending power that we have ever had in our history. On the other side of the ledger, we will probably face a public debt of from $250,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000; the staggering problem of reconverting our industries to peacetime operations; a steady, but we hope slow, upward spiralling of prices; shortages of working capital in many of our business enterprises; high corporate taxes; unfavorable cost-price ratios in manufacturing and merchandising and a precarious margin of profit; an inventory in the government's hands of probably sixty billion dollars' worth of all sorts of materials, ranging from ships to shoes; the problem of the sudden termination of perhaps seventy-five billion dollars' worth of government war contracts; the disposition of fifteen billion dollars' worth of government-owned factories; not to speak of the question of what the Federal government will do with the 47,000 square miles of land that it has acquired during the war—an area approximating that of all the six New England states.

At the end of the war the Federal government will own more than 50 percent of the country's annual capacity of aluminum; 92 percent of magnesium capacity; 10 percent of steel; nearly 100 percent of synthetic rubber and high octane gasoline; 50 percent of machine tools and at least 90 percent of aircraft. "If there ever was a question which must be settled in the national interest," warns Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones, "it is the future utilization of this vast industrial empire." War Production in 1944 is expected to reach the astronomical figure of $80,000,000,000, or more than half of the nation's total industrial output. The construction cost of the Panama Canal was less than $400,000,000 so you can see that during 1944 our production of munitions will be equivalent to the building of more than 200 Panama Canals, or a little better than one canal every two days!

Plastics Discussed

The wide application of plastics was discussed in a paper by T. S. Carswell and R. V. Haslanger.

In one instance cited by the authors, an acid pump impeller molded of a phenolic composition replaced a rubber covered bronze part with "a 20-25 percent increase in efficiency because of a better finish and a 50 percent reduction in weight." Bilge pumps are being made of the same material which are resistant to salt water, oil, abrasion and electrolytic action. Compressor rings for compressors handling ammonia and hydrocarbons in the petroleum field and formerly made of cast iron are being replaced with plastics. The bronze bearings in a citrus fruit press were replaced with a laminated bearing because of the increased resistance to the fruit juices which act as lubricants.

Other chemical engineering applications of plastics, the authors pointed out, include polystyrene battery cases and battery separators, polyvinyl filter cloth which has a life of 6 to 10 times that of cotton or wool in acids or alkalis, oil resistant alkyd printing rolls, and electroplating shields of methacrylate used to protect the finished end of landing gear struts during chromium plating.

Distillation Column

A new distillation column, was described by E. H. Smoker of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The new invention was developed by engineers of the United Gas Improvement Company as an aid to the high temperature oil cracking process. Because in conventional distillation equipment, compounds combine with themselves to form complex molecules, or in the words of the author, "unsaturated hydrocarbons polymerized," it was necessary to develop a new batch distillation still having high efficiencies.

The new distillation column consists of 5 identical 30-inch diameter sections, each containing seven 8-inch steel tubes. The hot vapors from the heated oil mixtures rise through the open spaces between sections, while the condensed vapors are collected at the bottom of the individual tubes. In the efficiency tests, the new column ranked high and according to Mr. Smoker, "the combination of high capacity, high efficiency and low pressure drop is unique." As part of the development, the engineers of United

George G. Brown

Gas devised a unique control for the new column. By use of an instrument which measures the pressure drop of the hot vapors ascending the column, the flow of steam heat is regulated and efficiency maintained.

Postwar Planning

Postwar planning which promises a 25 percent increase over prewar levels in Delaware employment after the war was suggested as an answer to the postwar problems of the United States by Petrus W. Meyeringh, vice-president of Hercules Powder Company, told the meeting.

Declaring that we can carry on the war effectively and also make plans for the postwar period, Mr. Meyeringh said that we would be giving up all that we are fighting for if we failed to provide for employment after the war. Now is the time, he said, to take stock and do whatever we can to neutralize the aftermath of the war in its effect on business and employment.

Manpower Report

The chemical industries of the United States will have only half the number of newly graduated chemical engineers this year as compared with prewar, and a crisis is rapidly approaching in the long time supply of these trained men according to a report made by the technical manpower committee of the institute. The report was submitted by Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the committee, who is editor of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering* and former president of the institute.

The committee based its conclusions on a survey of seventy-seven colleges and universities in the United States and found that there were only 1,500 senior students of chemical engineering who will graduate by June 1, 1944. This compares with about 3,000 seniors for last February. The report showed that in the case of juniors the drop was more significant. The questionnaire of the institute showed about 1,300 who will graduate by March, 1945, which compares with 3,763 last February. The committee found also that graduate study had suffered but that the engineering schools had been able to maintain staffs fairly well despite war demands.

Tower Packing Material

How glass fibers, stepping into a breach created by a shortage of manpower and strategic materials, have contributed to the increased production of industrial alcohol required by the synthetic rubber industry and for other war uses, was described by Dr. Joseph H. Koffolt, professor of chemical engineering at Ohio State University.

Hydrogen Fluoride Alkylation

The history of the development of hydrogen fluoride alkylation, a process now making a petroleum blend which is a major ingredient in high octane gasoline was told by H. J. Nebeck, of Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, Ill.

The chemical process itself consists in reacting two petroleum compounds to form another highly branched compound of high antiknock properties. At present, the reaction is between isobutane and either propylene, butylene, or amylene. The pilot plant investigation of the process which has consisted of more than 300 test runs on 5 different pilot plants, has been under way for several years. Because of the war, it was necessary to begin the design and construction of commercial units before a comprehensive pilot plant program could be completed.

One of the interesting problems that had to be solved was that of a suitable seal and packing for the steel shafts of the stirring mechanism. Because of the corrosive nature of the acid, the packing was eaten away quickly. This difficulty was overcome by introducing all the petroleum gases which were to be reacted into the space around the shaft and just below the packing where it served as a protective flush.

Officers Elected

George Granger Brown, professor of chemical engineering and chairman of the department of chemical and metallurgical engineering of the University of Michigan, has been elected president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers for the year 1944, Prof. Brown succeeds J. L. Bennett, manager of the chemical operations of the explosives department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Dr. L. W. Bass, director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston, Mass., was elected vice-president of the national organization for the same period.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 59

scrap material still active. The tendency is to turn this production into meal because of the higher prices that are to be realized for protein supplies. These are held at $1.25 per unit of protein, with a mark up of $3 per ton allowed for grinding and another $3 for bagging.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Buyers are complaining because of the restricted amount of products available. Sellers are unable to do much more than take care of routine market activities, already committed. Blood is in good call, tankage steady and bone materials stable.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—A purely routine market exists in fertilizer materials here. Outside of some occasional trading in organics, it is largely a business of allocations and approvals. Of some passing interest during the week was the release by sales agents here and in Los Angeles of some 2,000 or more tons of 11/48 ammonia phosphate, the first of this particular grade being released so far this season.

—O-P-D—

Mixed Fertilizers Ceiling Simplified

—Continued from page 5

No price changes of any real importance have been made in fixing the new price schedules. Ceilings are maintained approximately at the same average level as those which prevailed during the base pricing period in February, 1942. OPA action, however, established all prices at the consumer level and substituted them for the former requirement that fertilizer manufacturers calculate prices on their wide variety of grades on their base period prices with percentage markups for some areas.

It will be no longer necessary for manufacturers to apply to OPA for special prices on each new fertilizer mixture they produce in varying grades for widely different areas, as they have in the past.

—O-P-D—

Recent Imports

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ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Pablo Calvet Co
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, Continental Illinois National Bank
BARBASCO ROOT—560 bgs, National City Bank
BONES—1,802 bgs, 180,200 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
10,381 bgs, 1,038,100 lbs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
31,633 bgs, 3,163,300 lbs, Wilson & Co
CRUSHED—3,421 bgs, 342,100 lbs, Darnstadt, Scott & Courtney
REJECT—1,548 bgs, 154,800 lbs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
SHIN—1,539 bgs, 153,900 lbs, Darnstadt, Scott & Courtney
BRISTLES—67 cs
7 cs, J H Rossbach & Bro
2 cs, Fein & Co
CASTOR BEANS—2,292 bgs, 343,800 lbs
COCOA BEANS—2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
2,036 bgs, 407,200 lbs
80 bgs, 16,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
835 bgs, 167,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Cocoa Import Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
450 bgs, 90,000 lbs, E Adler & Co
1,450 bgs, 290,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
CORN SYRUP—40 cks, Wm D Neuberg Co
GLUE, BONES—304,800 kilos, Armour & Co
GLUESTOCK—47 bls, First National Bank
468 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries
302 bls, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
200 bls, Darnstadt, Scott & Courtney
100 bls, Edmund J Lang
GUM—71 cs, Herman Weber
COPAL—64 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co
2,859 bgs, H P Winter & Co
1,779 bgs, O G Innes Corp
700 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
833 bgs, H P Winter & Co
SORVA—128 cs, Chicle Development Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—10 bls, First National Bank
HAWTHORNE BERRIES—19 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
MURU MURU KERNELS—3,400 bgs, Continental Illinois National Bank
OIL, CASTOR—235 tons, National City Bank
COD—400 dms
CODLIVER—791 dms
COPAIBA—90 cs, Orbis Product Corp
COTTONSEED—136,000 kilos
MURU MURU—209 dms, Capital City Product Co
OITICICA—164 dms
PALM—1,152,629 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PATAUA—52 dms, Schroeder Bros
OX GALLS—12 trcs
11 cks
PAPAIN—10 cs, C L Huisking & Co
QUASSIA CHIPS—200 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
SESAME SEED—1,152 bgs, Irving Trust Co
TANKAGE—1,389 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
15 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
2,239 bgs, 223,900 lbs, Armour & Co
688 cakes, H J Baker & Bro
2,616 bgs, 261,600 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
2,691 cakes, Philadelphia National Bank
41 bgs, 4,100 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
1,970 bgs, 197,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
857 cakes, Bank of the Manhattan Co
27 bgs, 2,700 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
2,343 bgs, 234,300 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
1,213 bgs, 121,300 lbs, Wilson & Co
2,177 bgs, 217,700 lbs
TIMBO POWDER—1,175 bls
TUCUM KERNELS—845 bgs, Continental Illinois National Bank
VALERIAN ROOT—85 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, 3,240 lbs, Middleton & Co
27 cs, 3,240 lbs, M Cortizas & Co
25 cs, 3,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
WAX, BEES—83 blocks, Will & Baumer Candle Co
90 blocks, Distributing Trading Co
CARNAUBA—517 bgs, 103,400 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
378 bgs, 75,600 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
236 bgs, 47,200 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
159 bgs, 31,800 lbs, Cornelius Product Co
724 bgs, 144,800 lbs, Lenape Trading Co
563 bgs, 112,600 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
66 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Philipp Bros
167 bgs, 33,400 lbs, E A Bromund Co
134 bgs, 26,800 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
25 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Distributing Trading Co
613 bgs, 122,600 lbs, Charles Thomas Midway Chemical Co
535 bgs, 107,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,358 bgs, 271,600 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1 bg, 200 lbs, W Looser Co
268 bgs, 53,600 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
624 bgs, 124,800 lbs, W R Grace & Co
388 bgs, 77,600 lbs, National Wax Refining Co

Business Wants

—Continued from page 61

Positions Wanted

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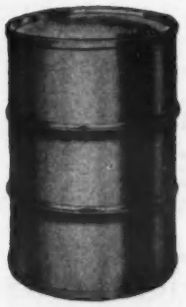

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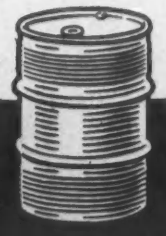

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